# MADRAS INFORMATION

SEPTEMBER 1968 Price: 20 P.

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MADRAS

# MADRAS POLICE

# SET NATIONAL RECORD

A syndicate study undertaken recently by the National Police Academy, Mount Abu, has disclosed that, when compared with the other police forces in India, the Madras Police has set a record with the lowest budgetary costs for its maintenance and administration, yet with the highest workload and standing topmost in the field of detection.

The study has revealad that the Police budget of Madras State works out to only 4·49 per cent of the total budget for the year 1966-67, whereas it is 13·3 per cent in Delhi, 10·03 per cent in Assam, 4·59 per cent in Mysore, 4·71 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and 4·5 per cent in Kerala.

The policemen-crime ratio has been worked out as 17 cases of cognizable crime to be fought by a policeman in Madras State. Maharashtra comes next with the ratio 1:12; Andhra Pradesh 1:8; and Uttar Pradesh and Mysore with 1:4. All other States have a ratio of 1:3 except Himachal Pradesh, which has the all-time low ratio of 1:1.

# MADRAS INFORMATION

Vol. XXII SEPTEMBER 1968 No. 9

*CONTENTS*


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| 1. History of the Corporation of Madras .. .. | 3 |
| 2. A Revolution in the Offing .. .. .. | 6 |
| 3. Gandhi Centenary Appeal .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| 4. நாட்டுக்கும் மக்களுக்கும் பலன் தரும் பரிசுச் சீட்டு .. | 11 |
| 5. They work for Prosperity .. .. .. .. | 15 |
| 6. The elder brother at sixty .. .. .. | 19 |
| 7. Kalugumalai—The best village in the State .. | 21 |
| 8. Our Industry—Handloom—The Pride of Tamilnad. | 23 |
| 9. Triple Antigen—Vaccination Scheme .. .. | 27 |
| 10. The All-India Seminar on Chillies .. .. | 29 |
| 11. Guidance and help to students .. .. .. | 31 |
| 12. Current events .. .. .. .. .. | 33 |
| 13. வானத்துப் பறவைகளும் சேமிக்கின்றன .. .. | 35 |

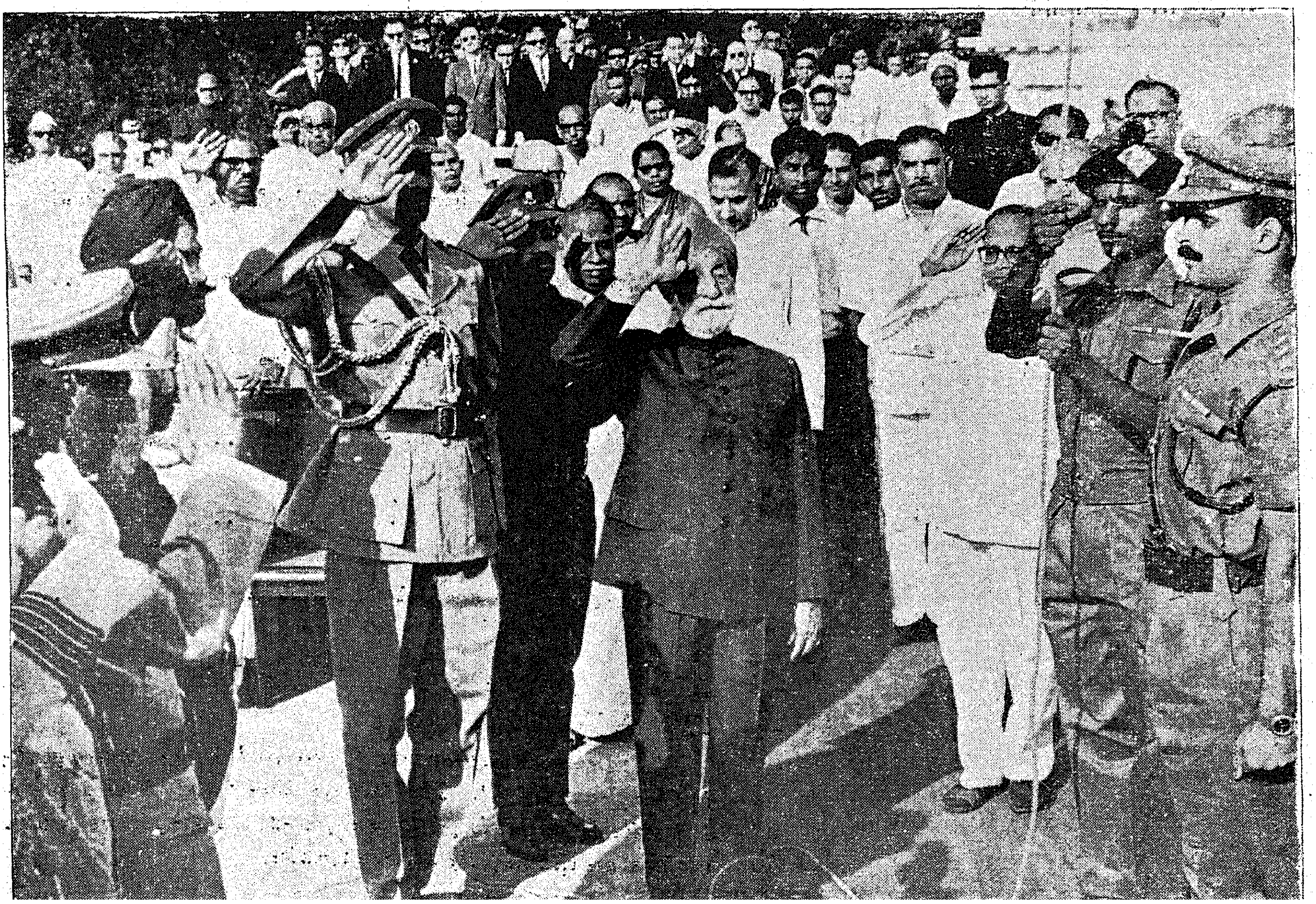

*THIS MONTH'S COVER*

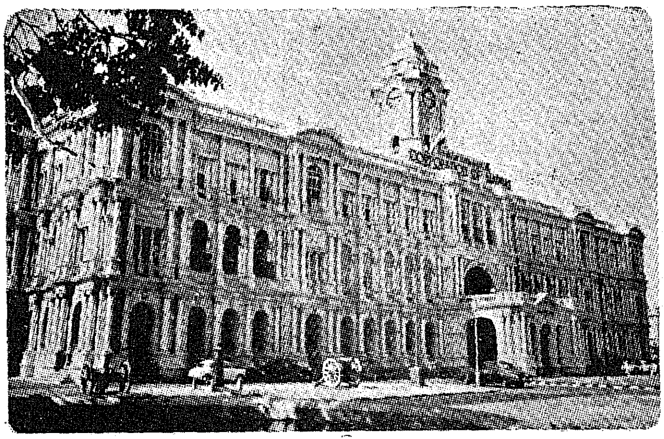
*The Deccan Maize—a hybrid variety—has given a very good yield in Chingleput district. The farmers have found it very profitable. But suitable market is yet to be explored. In the picture two women workers are cleaning the harvested maize.*

The Governor of Madras inspecting the Guard of honour at the Independence celebrations held on August 15, 1968.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

The Governor taking the salute at the time of flag hoisting.





# history of the corporation of madras

*In view of the Election of the " City Fathers " on 27th October 1968, this article will be of topical interest.*

The Municipal Administration of the City of Madras is the oldest of its kind in India. It was at first intended to be representative of all Communities resident in Fort St. George and Madrasa Pattanam. It was established by a Charter of 1687 issued by the East India Company under the authority of its own charters of Charles II and James II with the sanction of the King-in-Council 120.

In 1792 Municipal Administration was organised by an Act of Parliament and the post of Mayor was abolished in 1801. Under the Act of Madras Legislative Assembly in 1865, the Corporation was composed of a President, a Vice-President and a Commissioner.

**First Mayor**

In 1933 the Act was amended and the post of the Mayor and the Council were revived with the total strength of 85 members. Thiru Muthiah Chettiar (then Kumararaja of Chettinad) was the first Mayor. At present the strength of the City council is 120 (the divisions being 120 in number).

Looking back into the Administration of the Corporation 50 years ago (which contained only 20 divisions then) one is amazed at the rapidity with which Madras City has grown in size and population, not to speak of the change of architecture of buildings put up for residential, business and official purposes.

An analysis of the administration reports of the Corporation shows that while its obligations have been expanding with the growth of the population the problem of financial stringency has not been over-come at any time.

A century ago the persons qualified to be elected for the Post of ' Municipal Commissioner ' (now styled Councillors) were very few and those qualified to vote at the elections numbered 982 persons only. At that time persons owning immovable property and paying taxes to the Corporation had the power to vote. But now we have adult franchise.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Corporation during 1911–1912 was one requesting the Government of India be moved to give a grant of Rs. 75 lakhs to the Corporation for the execution of the water supply and drainage works. The then Madras Government stated that the material on which the application for the grant was based on an approximate incomplete data and that having regard to the rate at which the works could proceed there was no immediate need to supplement the funds available for their execution and they called for a more detailed estimates of the ultimate cost of these two schemes. A detailed estimate was furnished to the Government on September 29, 1911.

**Corporation Approved Gokhale's Bill**

The Corporation approved Gopalakrishna Gokhale's Education (Compulsory and Free) Bill and said that the Corporation was willing to incur additional expenditure if any for the extension of free and compulsory education within the Municipal limits of Madras.

The Year 1921–22 was one of financial stringency and it was with considerable difficulty that it was possible to maintain equilibrium. For the first time in the history of the corporation provision was made as a beginning for free elementary schools exclusively for girls. The Year 1941–42 showed a temporary decrease in the revenues of the Corporation because there was extensive evacuation of the city during the last phase of the Japanese invasion during the Second World War. The administration report for this year said that the increase in the revenue of the

corporation was not keeping pace with the increase in population and its resultant obligations. While under the circumstances a suggestion to take over some of the public utility services like the transport, electric supply and telephones was deemed acceptable, the Commissioner in his report said that the present was hardly the propitious time for making experiments in that respect, seeing that even private business concerns were straining their resources to make both ends meet.

**Growing burden**

The Year 1950-51 witnessed almost a doubling of the City's population over that of 1940-41. This was because of the inclusion of Saidapet, Sembiam and Aminjikarai making the new greater Madras of 49·74 square miles in extent while the area of Madras City before the inclusion of the newly added areas in 1946 was only 29·396 square miles.

The revenue of the Madras Corporation have been showing a steady increase. But the increase in revenue has not kept pace with the increase in population and services to be maintained.

In 1959 Corporation Elections the D.M.K. Party got the majority and took up the Administration and since then it is the ruling party of the Corporation.

According to a City Corporation Amendment Act of 1968 the City of Madras is divided into 120 divisions—every Assembly Constituency being divided into 10 Divisions.

The Assembly rolls as such will not be used for this election. A separate roll for the Corporation has been prepared. All persons who are aged 21 and above on the 1st January 1968 are eligible for being included in the electoral rolls. Only the following persons will be allowed to vote during the forthcoming elections :—

(1) Persons whose names are already found in the rolls now published and whose names are not deleted due to any objections that might be received for the inclusion of their names.

(2) Persons who prefer claims for inclusion in the rolls and whose claims are found to be correct and are therefore enrolled in the final list of amendments.

The fact that a person's name finds a place in the Electoral roll of the concerned Assembly Constituency does not entitle that person to vote in the Corporation Elections. A person can vote in the Corporation elections only if his name is found in the rolls relating to the Corporation.

## NEW CORPORATION DIVISIONS

*Washermanpet Assembly Constituency*—

Division No. 1 (Tondiarpet).
Division No. 2 (Ma-Po-Si-Nagar).
Division No. 3 (Grace Garden).
Division No. 4 (Sanjeevirayanpet).
Division No.5 (Mottai Garden).
Division No. 6 (Narayanappa Naicken Garden).
Division No. 7 (Singara Garden).
Division No. 8 (Royapuram).
Division No. 9 (Meenakshi Ammanpet).
Division No. 10 (Old Washermanpet).

*Harbour Assembly Constituency*—

Division No. 11 (Seven Wells—North).
Division No. 12 (Amman Koil—North).
Division No. 13 (Muthialpet).
Division No. 14 (Vallal Seethakkadhi Nagar).
Division No. 15 (Mannady).
Division No. 16 (Amman Koil—South).
Division No. 17 (Seven Wells—South).
Division No. 18 (Sowcarpet).
Division No. 19 (Kothawalchavadi).
Division No. 20 (Katchaleeswarar).

*Basin Bridge Assembly Constituency*—

Division No. 21 (Dr. Radhakrishnan Nagar).
Division No. 22 (Jeeva Nagar).
Division No. 23 (Cherian Nagar).
Division No. 24 (Korukkupet).
Division No. 25 (Kumaraswamy Nagar).
Division No. 26 (Dr. Vijayaraghavalu Nagar).
Division No. 27 (Basin Bridge).
Division No. 28 ( Kondithope).
Division No. 29 (Peddu Naickenpet).
Division No. 30 (Perumalkoil Garden).

*Park Town Assembly Constituency*—

Division No. 31 (Kosapet).
Division No. 32 (Perumalpet).
Division No. 33 (Kannappar Nagar).
Division No. 34 (Anbazhagan Nagar).
Division No. 35 (Choolai).
Division No. 36 (Periamet).
Division No. 37 (Elephant Gate).
Division No. 38 (Nethaji Nagar).
Division No. 39 (Edapalayam).
Division No. 40 (Park Town).

*Perambur Assembly Constituency*—

Division No. 41 (Vyasarpadi).
Division No. 42 (Elango Nagar).
Division No. 43 (Perambur).
Division No. 44 (Thiru Vee. Ka. Nagar).
Division No. 45 (Wadia Nagar).
Division No. 46 (Dr. Sathiavanimuthu Nagar).
Division No. 47 (Pulianthope).
Division No. 48 (Dr. Besant Nagar).
Division No. 49 (Pattalam).
Division No. 50 (Thattankulam).

*Purasawalkam Assembly Constituency*—

Division No. 51 (Sembiyam).
Division No. 52 (Agaram).
Division No. 53 (Siruvallur).
Division No. 54 (Viduthalai Guruswamy Nagar).
Division No. 55 (Nagamma Ammaiyar Nagar).
Division No. 56 (Ayanavaram).
Division No. 57 (Panneerselvam Nagar).
Division No. 58 (Marai Malai Adigal Nagar).
Division No. 59 (Anjugam Ammaiyar Nagar).
Division No. 60 (Purasawalkam).

*Egmore Assembly Constituency*—

Division No. 61 (Anna Nagar).
Division No. 62 (Shenoy Nagar).
Division No. 63 (Nungambakkam).
Division No. 64 (Kilpauk).
Division No. 65 (Chetput).
Division No. 66 (Gangadareswarar Koil).
Division No. 67 (Dr. Ambedgar Nagar).
Division No. 68 (Egmore).
Division No. 69 (Pudupet).
Division No. 70 (Komaleeswaranpet).

*Thousandlights Assembly Constituency*—

Division No. 71 (Thousandlights).
Division No. 72 (Alagiri Nagar).
Division No. 73 (Balasubramaniam Nagar).
Division No. 74 (Amir Mahal).
Division No. 75 (Umaru Pulavar Nagar).
Division No. 76 (Bharathi Nagar).
Division No. 77 (Prasad Nagar).
Division No. 78 (Royapettah).
Division No. 79 (Barathi Dasan Nagar).
Division No. 80 (Krishnampet).

*Triplicane Assembly Constituency*—

Division No. 81 (Adi Kesavapuram).
Division No. 82 (Chintadripet).
Division No. 83 (Narasingapuram).
Division No. 84 (Nehru Nagar).
Division No. 85 (Thiruvatteeswaranpet).
Division No. 86 (Chepauk).
Division No. 87 (Dr. Natesan Nagar).
Division No. 88 (Zam Bazaar).
Division No. 89 (Triplicane).
Division No. 90 (Marina).

*Mylapore Assembly Constituency*—

Division No. 91 (Vivekanandapuram).
Division No. 92 (Madhava Perumalpuram).
Division No. 93 (Karaneeswarapuram)
Division No. 94 (Santhome).
Division No. 95 (Mylapore).
Division No. 96 (Thiruvalluvar Nagar).
Division No. 97 (Beemannapet).
Division No. 98 (Raja Annamalaipuram)
Division No. 99 (Avvai Nagar).
Division No. 100 (Adayar).

*Thiagaraya Nagar Assembly Constituency*—

Division No. 101 (Ko. Su. Mani Nagar).
Division No. 102 (Kalaivanar Nagar).
Division No. 103 (Nakkeerar Nagar).
Division No. 104 (Teynampet).
Division No. 105 (Thiagaraya Nagar).
Division No. 106 (Rajaji Nagar).
Division No. 107 (Kalaignar Karunanidhi Nagar).
Division No. 108 (V. O. C. Nagar).
Division No. 109 (Satyamurthi Nagar).
Division No. 110 (Alwarpet).

*Saidapet Assembly Constituency*—

Division No. 111 (Aminjikarai).
Division No. 112 (Periyar Nagar).
Division No. 113 (Vadapalani).
Division No. 114 (Navalar Nedunchezhiyan Nagar)
Division No. 115 (M.G.R. Nagar).
Division No. 116 (Kamaraj Nagar).
Division No. 117 (Kumaran Nagar).
Division No. 118 (Saidapet).
Division No. 119 (G. D. Naidu Nagar).
Division No. 120 (Guindy).

# A REVOLUTION IN THE OFFING

(From our Special Correspondent)

A 3-Point Programme to boost agricultural production in this State has been formulated by the Government. The programme lays emphasise on growing high yielding varieties, conversion of single crop land into double crop land, and intensification of minor irrigation facilities. In 1968–69 it was proposed to cover 25 lakh acres with high yielding variety of paddy—nearly 20 lakh acres with ADT (Aduthurai) 27 and the rest with other strains such as Co. 25, Co. 29 and IR. 8. Hybrid millets would be grown in another 1 lakh acres. The coverage under the programme during the current year was estimated at 13 lakh acres.

The conversion of large areas of single crop land into double crop area is an important programme in the drive for food production. In spite of adverse seasonal condition, it was possible to raise an extra crop last year on a total extent of nearly 2·30 lakh acres including 2·1 lakh acres of Samba land in Thanjavur district.

**Chingleput, Challenge to Thanjavur**

Chingleput district has taken up the agricultural production in right earnest ; it has practically thrown a challenge to come-up to the level of Thanjavur though not to excel it. The Tiruvallur and Tiruttani Blocks which I visited afford great promise of giving a successful yield. In those two blocks ADT-27 and IR-8 and other high yielding varieties were planted in about 3,000 acres. ADT-27 was sown in about 1,646 acres while IR-8 is used in about 1,058 acres. The families benefitted by these intensified agricultural scheme is stated to be about 90 per cent.

In Vishnuvakkam village in Tiruvallur Block, Thiru G.R. Radhakrishnan, a land-lord has produced wonderful results with ADT-27 and IR-8. The IR-8 is one of the best selections realised from the crossing of PETA, a tall tropical indica variety with *Dee-Geo-woo-Gen,* a short indica variety from Taiwan at the International Rice Research Institute, Phillippines.

It will not be out of place to give some interesting details about this IR-8 which was introduced just a year before. At the International Research Institute Phillippines, it gave a yield of 6,500 kg. per hectare or 5,470 lb. per acre. This was first tested in India during 1965–66 at Cuttack and Rajendranagar where it recorded about 4 tonnes of paddy per acre. It was found superior to Taichung Native 1 in yield.

Yields obtained by rice growers with IR-8 paddy in Chingleput, North Arcot and Tirunelvelly districts show encouraging results. Since it is the heaviest yielding variety so far tested at the International Rice Research Institute, Phillippines it has been named as the *wonder rice.*

Thiru G. R. Radhakrishnan, who is an advocate by profession has taken to agriculture with a missionary-zeal. He told me that he comes from an agricultural family and he finds more interest in agricultural than

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**A SILTER LINING**

*" The new trend in agricultural production was likely to gather momentum in the coming years. The phenomenal increase in production last year was not due so much to the monsoon being better than ever before but the adoption of the new techniques. It was now possible to look forward with some confidence to a high growth rate in agriculture "*

—Thiru L. K. JHA,
*Governor of Reserve Bank, in his speech on 30th July 1968 at Madras.*

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pleading in law courts. He revealed that ADT and IR-8 are two boons of Tamilnad and if all other parts of the State were to take up the cultivation of these high yielding varieties this State will not only become self-sufficient in rice but also will be in a position to supply rice to the neighbouring deficit States. When asked about the comparative benefits of these two varieties he said that ADT is very good in quality whereas IR-8 could not come to the level with ADT in regard to quality the output of IR-8 is indeed double and even treble in some areas. He added IR-8 rice is very good for preparing *iddly*, *dosai*, etc.

**The Deccan Maize**

Some of the land-lords both in Tiruvallur and Tiruttani are also experimenting with a new variety hybrid maize popularly known as Deccan Maize. With a short crop duration of 100 to 120 days it is suitable for fitting in between two main crops. This maize is becoming popular in South India. In this State this maize has been introduced as a garden land crop. The high grain yields and a rich fodder have attracted ryots in Chingleput, Coimbatore and in some other areas.

With short duration and far less exacting needs of water this maize compares well as a foodgrain with paddy. The yield per crop also is nearly twice as paddy.

Mr. Bernon E. Ross, an Agricultural Expert of U.S.A. is reported to have said that by growing three crops of maize in a year 18,000 to 24,000 lb. of grain can be got which can feed 80 to 90 people. If the fodder is also taken into account the feeding capacity would increase to 140 to 150. In the case of paddy according to him only 15 to 20 people can be fed from an acre.

The difficulty with this maize for our land-lords is that they could not find ready market to dispose the yield. Thiru G. R. Radhakrishnan who has also successfully raised this crop in a big way said that his production would be to the tune of 60 to 75 tonnes while the Food Corporation of India has promised to take only 20 tonnes. So it may not be possible to enlarge area under this crop unless suitable market is found. Efforts are to be made to organise and stimulate maize-based industries which can readily absorb the produce from the fields.

Full co-operation from the farmers is there and we cannot blame the ryots that they are conservative and are prone to stick to out-moded traditional ways in agriculture. The farmers have now understood that they should move with the times and they allow themselves to be guided by the experts in the field.

Though mechanisation in agriculture has not been seriously introduced, machines are being used in some agricultural operations. There are certain type of agricultural work which can be effectively tackled only by the use of machines. The reclamation of jungle land and the weed-infested land is being carried out by using tractors. Even in regard to ordinary cultivation the use of machines helps to lower costs and enables the farmer to complete his agricultural operations in time.

Of late great emphasis has been placed on proper manuring of rice fields and it has been found that improved varieties do even better when given enough manure.

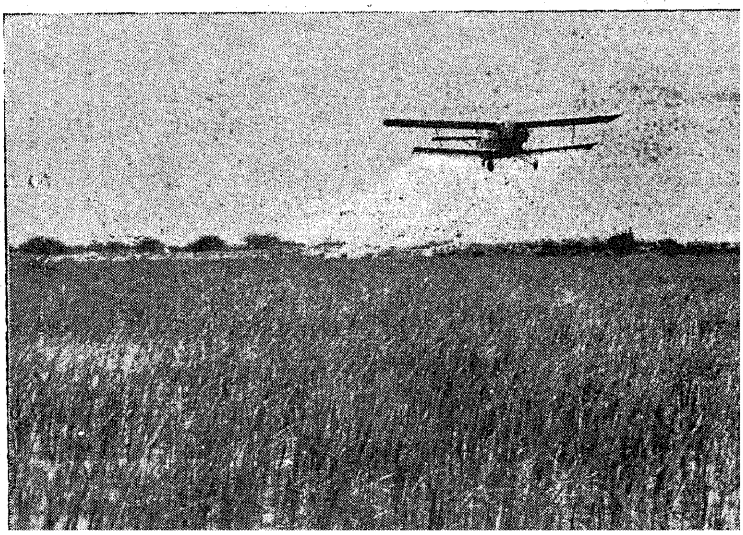
**Rice Research**

For increasing production of rice, research has played an important part. There are four rice-research stations in Madras State at Coimbatore, Aduthurai, Ambasamudram and Tiruvurkuppam (Chingleput district). This station at Tiruvur was started in 1942 and it has produced TKM high yielding variety 1 to 6 in numbers. TKM-6 is a most popular hybrid variety which is famous for its high yield.

The following maximum yields were recorded at the Rice Research Station, Tiruvur.

| *Season.* | *Strain.* | *Maximum yield in kg./hectare.* |
|---|---|---|
| Sornawari .. | IR-8 .. .. .. | 5,160 |
| | TKM-6 .. .. | 5,000 |
| | ADT-27 .. .. | 4,500 |
| | Co.-29 .. .. .. | 4,080 |
| Samba .. .. | GKB-24 .. .. | 3,410 |
| | BAM-3 .. .. | 3,110 |
| | PVK-1 .. .. | 2,440 |
| | Co.-31 .. .. .. | 3,458 |
| | Co.-31 (dry) .. .. | 1,729 |
| | TEM-1 (dry) .. .. | 1,418 |
| Navarai .. | IR-8 (average yield) | 5,746 |
| | Co.-29 (average yield) | 3,740 |
| | Co-18 (average yield) | 3,349 |
| | TKM-6 (average yield) | 3,240 |
| | Maximum yield of IR-8 | 7,264 |

Aerial spraying in progress over the paddy fields in Chingleput district.



An Indian Council of Agricultural Research Scheme for the release of drought resistant strains of paddy was functioning from 1955-56 to 1964-65 and as a result Co.-31 (Oottu Manavari Samba) was released in the year 1965.

### Extension Service

Another important aspect I have noted is the very important work the extension officers are doing in the villages. The extension service is more or less a partnership agency, in which the officers of the Government take counsel with rural people, take stock of their resources and help to carry out programme for the benefit of the community and its individual members. This partnership of the Government and the people working together is the greatest guarantee for achieving the targets. It may be pointed out here that Thiru A. Govindaswamy, Minister for Agriculture, while replying to a debate in Madras Assembly on March 13 said that the Agricultural Extension Officers would not be retrenched, and the Government on the other hand was thinking of increasing their number as they played a useful role.

Of all the developments about the Indian Agriculture the most welcome feature is the deep interest that our people are evincing in modernising the agricultural operations. We can say that Tamilnad is in the throws of an agricultural revolution which may well usher in an era of balanced abundance even in the present limited area available for cultivation.

## THE WONDER RICE—IMPORTANT CHARACTERS

1. It is short in height (90 to 105 mm. or about 39 inches) and does not ledge.

2. It is responsible to high levels of Nitrogen (economic responsible up to 160 lb. of Nitrogen per acre has been obtained at the Paddy Breeding Station, Coimbatore.)

3. It has a duration of 130 to 135 days from sowing to harvest.

4. It has a moderate seed dormancy of about three weeks.

5. It has strong seedling vigour.

6. It is insensitive to photo—period, that is, it is, not a season bound variety.

IR-8 -the wonder rice-a new variety of paddy recently introduced in Tamilnad gives a very good harvest. Here is a view of the paddy ready for harvest.

7. It has medium size grain and the rice has abdominal white (white belly).

8. It may break in milling and hence milling recovery is reduced.

9. Its cooking quality is acceptable as it has a high amylose content and low gelatinization temperature.

10. It is susceptible to bacterial leaf blight but it is less suscesptible than Taichung (Native) 1.

11. It is the heaviest yielding variety so far tested at the International Rice Research Institute, Philliphines, and hence it has been named as the WONDER RICE.

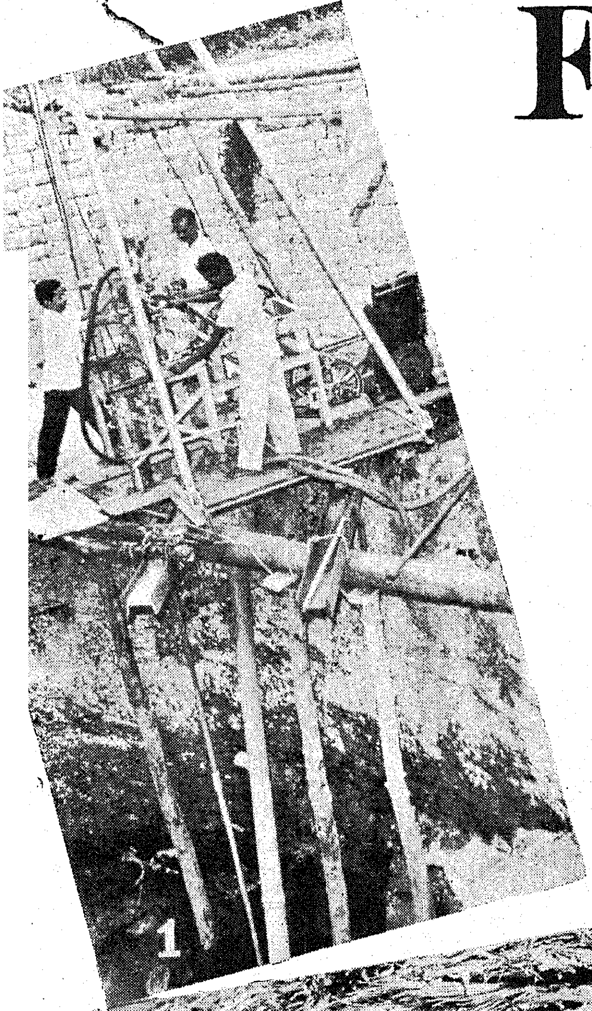
### Transplanting

Transplant the seedlings 26 to 28 days after sowing. Pull the seedlings carefully, without breaking the roots and do not beat the seedlings on the ground or on a strick. Bundle the seedling by using banana fibre. Plant seedlings in rows 20 cm. wide and 10 cm. apart in the row (8 inches × 4 inches), using two seedlings per hole. Uproot seedlings from the nursery and dip leaves in Parathion—Streptocycline mixture before planting. Do not use a copper bungicide, use Dipthocarpamate such as Cuman, or Zineb which may be added to the mixture and the seedlings dipped.

### Cultivation

Intercultivate and weed the field giving a good stirring on the 15th day after planting. Work with intercultivator and weed a second time on the 40th day after planting.

# ON THE AGRICULTURAL FRONT



1. Deepening of wells..

2. Thiru G. R. Radhakrishnan inspecting his fields with I.R. 8. The I.R. 8 variety has given a very good result.

3. Deccan Maize has given a very result in Tiruvellore Block.

4. Rice Research Station at Tir kuppam.

5. Kambu (bazra) field at Tiruvell

# GANDHI CENTENARY—APPEAL

## Gandhi Centenary Calendars

Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhian, Minister for Education and Industries, has issued the following appeal to the industrialists and businessmen in connection with the Celebration of Gandhi Centenary :—

For one year commencing from 2nd October 1968 a Country wide Celebration as 'Gandhi Centenary Year' has been planned. In life as in death Gandhi is such a force for Unity that our people in all walks of life and in all strata of society and professing all the religions of our land will identify themselves closely and proudly with these celebrations. It is my intention to channelise the Gandhian fervour of the Industrialists and business community of Tamilnad in order to effectively reflect the mood of our people during the Gandhi Centenary Year.

The energetic younger generation of our country has been able to develop a regard and deep faith in Gandhi only by reading his innumerable works and by contact with those who had lived and fought for the freedom of the country with Gandhi. To evoke a responsive chord for Gandhi and all that Gandhi stood for, in the minds of this younger and more effective generation of our people, should be our main endeavour during this Gandhi Centenary Year. The Calendar is one such suitable medium.

It is my appeal that that the calendars published for the year 1969 can very usefully portray Gandhi—in all his moods. As Gandhi's interests in life embraced almost all activities of the nation for half a century, it will not be difficult for industrialists and businessmen to project Gandhi in the line with their specific activity and yet create a general atmosphere conducive to the Gandhi Centenary Year. I request that Gandhi and his teachings may be the subject of all calendars published in Tamilnad for the year 1969.

# GANDHI MUSEUM AT "LODGE"

Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhian, Minister for Education and Industries, has issued the following appeal to all those who possess letters from Gandhi or other mementos to give them to be placed at the permanent Gandhi Museum at the "Lodge" in the Government Estate, Mount Road.

For one year from 2nd October 1968 a Countrywide Celebration as "Gandhi Centenary Year" has been planned. It has been decided to install a Gandhi Museum in the 'Lodge' situated near the Rajaji Hall in the Government Estate, Mount Road. Efforts are being taken to organise this Museum in such a way as to remind the views about Gandhian principles and ideals and to be imbibed by them.

There are many persons in Tamilnad who can claim close Association with Gandhi. There are also many who had corresponded with him and exchanged ideas with the great man. There can be no doubt that they will preserve these letters and other mementos as precious things. If they come forward to co-operate with the State Government and the Gandhi Centenary Committee they can help others also to share their joy in seeing these mementos.

These mementos if they were offered will be gratefully received and placed in the museum. Those who could not send the letters and books in the original may sent their copy. It is requested that these mementos are sent as early as possible.

The part played by Tamilnad in Gandhi's life is very great. In the freedom struggle many of those who co-operated with him were Tamilians. It is our bounden duty to prove this with facts and figures to the future generation. With this object in view, I am making this appeal to all those who worked with Gandhi, his followers, organisations, families which had intimate contact with Gandhi and others to help us to achieve this task. The mementos and other letters may be sent to the follwing address :—

"Thiru K. Diraviam,
Chairman, Museum Committee,
Gandhi Centenary Celebration, Madras-9."

# நாட்டுக்கும் மக்களுக்கும்

# பலன் தரும் பரிசுச் சீட்டு

சென்னை, ராஜாஜி மண்டபத்தில் 15—8—68 அன்று நடைபெற்ற தமிழக அரசு பரிசுச் சீட்டுத் திட்டத் துவக்க விழாவில், தமிழக முதலமைச்சர் திரு. சி. என். அண்ணாதுரை அவர்கள் ஆற்றிய உரை.

**நாடு வளம் பெற பரிசுத் திட்டம்**

நண்பர்களே, பெரியோர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் நமது மாநிலத்தின் ஆளுநரால் துவக்கி வைத்திருக்கும் பரிசுச் சீட்டுத்திட்டம், நாட்டு மக்களுடைய நல்லாதரவைப் பெற்று நாட்டுக்கும், சமூகத்தினருக்கும் நல்ல பலன் கிடைக்கும் என்ற உறுதியைப் பெறும் வகையிலும், நாங்களெல்லாம் வியக்கத்தக்க முறையிலும் நீங்களெல்லாம் பெருந்திரளாக வந்து இந்த மண்டபத்திலே கூடி இருக்கின்றீர்கள். அதற்காக நான் உங்களுக்கு முதலிலே நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

இந்த பரிசுச் சீட்டுத் திட்டம் நாட்டு மக்களிடத்தில் நல்லாதரவு கிடைக்கும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையும், அறிகுறியும் தென்பட்ட காரணத்தினால் தான் இந்தத் திட்டத்தைத் துவக்கி இருக்கிறோம்.

**பற்ற நாடுகள்**

திட்டத்தை உருவாக்குவதற்கு முன்பே இதுபோன்ற திட்டங்கள் எந்தெந்த நாடுகளில் இருக்கின்றன என்ற தகவல்களையும், அங்கெல்லாம் எப்படி எப்படி இந்தத் திட்டங்கள் செயல்படுகின்றன என்ற தகவல்களை எல்லாம் சேகரித்து பின்புதான் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை இங்கே அமுல் செய்ய முன்வந்துள்ளோம்.

இங்கே அதிகமான அளவுக்கு இதாலே கிடைக்கக் கூடிய பணம் டிக்கட்டுகளை வாங்குபவர்களுக்குப் பரிசுத் தொகையாகப் போய்ச் சேர வேண்டும் என்ற பெரு நோக்கத்தோடு பரிசுத் தொகை அதிக அளவிலேயும், பல வகையிலேயும் இதில் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

முதல் பரிசு ஒரு இலட்சம் ரூபாய் என்றும், அடுத்து பத்தாயிரம் ரூபாய் பரிசு என்றும் பல முறைகளிலே வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

இங்கே வந்திருக்கின்ற நண்பர்களில் பரிசுச் சீட்டுகளைப் பெற்று ஒரு இலட்ச ரூபாயைப் பெறக் கூடியவர்கள் இருப்பார்கள் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

நம்முடைய ஆளுநர் அவர்கள் முதல் சீட்டை வாங்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்தான் முதல் பரிசைப் பெறவேண்டும் என்றும் எண்ணுகிறார்கள்.

**ஒரு இலட்சம் பரிசு**

அவர்களிடத்தில் நான் துவக்கத்திலேயே பேசினேன்:— உங்களுக்கு ஒரு இலட்ச ரூபாய் வருமானால் செஞ்சிலுவை சங்கத்திற்கு தரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டேன். அவர்களும் இதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

இந்தப் பரிசுச் சீட்டுத் திட்டம் மலேசியா நாட்டில் மிகப் பெரும் செல்வாக்கோடு இயங்குகிறது.

மலேசியா நாட்டில் பரிசுச் சீட்டு வாங்குகிற மக்கள் தொகையும் அது பெற்றிருந்த செல்வாக்கும் வெகுவாக வியக்கத்தக்க அளவுக்கு—நல்லபடியாக நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது.

ஒரு ரூபாய் கொடுத்து பரிசுச் சீட்டு வாங்குவதன் மூலம் இலட்ச ரூபாய் பரிசுகளைப் பெற முடியும், பத்தாயிரம் ரூபாய்ப் பரிசுகளைப் பெற முடியும், ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் பரிசுகளைப் பெற முடியும் என்ற நிலைகளை எண்ணி இந்த நாட்டு மக்கள் இதிலே அதிகமாக ஈடுபாடு கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

ஆனால், இதிலே கிடைக்கின்ற பரிசுகளை மட்டுமே மனத்தில் கொள்ளாமல் இதன் நோக்கத்தையும் அவர்கள் உணர்ந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று விரும்புகின்றேன்.

## AN APPEAL FROM THE GOVERNOR

We have to realise that we should improve our ways and means position. Besides tapping the resources of the people by taxation, borrowing and small savings, we have to explore other means of augmenting the resources of the State. We have already the Small Savings Scheme meant to mobilise the savings of our people in all parts of the State. This has no doubt to be vigorously pursued. In addition, the State Government felt that some steps would be taken to enable even people with moderate means to contribute to the development of the State. It is with this object that the present Raffle Scheme has been drawn up. The value of each raffle ticket is just a rupee. The first draw will be on the 14th October and for this draw, the Government propose to release for sale as many series of raffle tickets as they deem necessary and all the series will be eligible to participate in the first draw.

Tamilnad has led other States in implementing many important schemes in the past. I do hope that people in very large numbers both in urban and rural areas will welcome this scheme and participate in it so that they may help in this way for the development of our State's economy. I appeal to the people of Tamilnad to make this scheme a great success—*From the Speech delivered on the occasion of inauguration of the Raffle Scheme.*

இந்த பரிசுச் சீட்டு மூலம் அரசுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் தொகை கல்வித் துறைக்கு மருத்துவத் துறைக்குப் போய்ச் சேரவேண்டும். இப்படிப்பட்ட துறைகளில் நாம் மேற்கொண்டிருக்கின்ற வளர்ச்சிக் காரியங்களுக்கு இந்தத் தொகையைப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

**பெருமித உணர்ச்சி**

நீங்கள் ஒரு ரூபாய் கொடுத்து வாங்குகிற பரிசுச் சீட்டுக்குப் பெருந் தொகை வரும் என்பது மட்டும் அல்லாமல், இதில் கிடைக்கின்ற தொகைகளைக் கொண்டு ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் கட்டப்பட்டது—ஒரு மருத்துவ மனை கட்டப்பட்டது—ஒரு நடமாடும் மருத்துவ வண்டி அமைக்கப்பட்டது என்றெல்லாம் வளர்ச்சித் திட்டங்கள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுமேயானால் நாம் வாங்கிய பணத்திலிருந்து நல்ல காரியம் நடக்கிறது என்று அதைக் காணுகின்ற போதெல்லாம் பெருமித உணர்ச்சியும் நாட்டுக்காக உழைத்தோம் என்ற நல்ல உணர்ச்சியும் நிச்சயமாக ஏற்படும்.

நம்முடைய ஆளுநர் அவர்கள் மிகப் பொருத்தமாகச் சொன்னபடி இது மகிழ்ச்சித் திருநாள் மட்டும் அல்லாமல் மேற்கொள்ளுகின்ற நல்ல காரியங்களுக்கு உறுதி எடுக்கின்ற நன்னாளாகும்.

அப்படி உறுதி எடுத்துக் கொள்வோமானால் நம் நாட்டை எதிர்நோக்கியுள்ள பிரச்சினைகள், நாம் தீர்க்க வேண்டிய சிக்கல்கள் இவற்றை நாம் எந்த வகையில் தீர்க்கப் போகிறோம்—நம்முடைய மக்களுக்கு நாம் அமைத்துத் தர வேண்டிய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டங்களை எந்த வகையிலே நிறைவேற்றிக் கொடுக்கப் போகிறோம் என்று நமக்கு நாமே கேட்டுக்கொள்வது மிகவும் பொருத்தமாகும்.

நாட்டு மக்களிடத்தில் பெறுகின்ற வரிப் பணத்தின் மூலம் மட்டும் நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சியைப் பெரும் அளவு பெற்றுவிடமுடியாது—நிறைவேற்றி விடவும் முடியாது. ஓரளவு நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறோம் என்பதை ஆளுநர் அவர்கள் மிக்கத் தெளிவாக இங்கே குறிப்பிட்டார்கள்.

கல்வித் துறைக்காக நாம் செலவு செய்திருக்கின்ற பணம் வேறு பல துறைகளுக்காக நாம் செய்திருக்கிற செலவு—உணவு உற்பத்திக்காக நாம் எடுத்துக் கொண்ட முயற்சி அதிலே நாம் பெற்றிருக்கின்ற பெரும் வெற்றிகள்—புதிய ரக நெல் பயிரிடுவதால் அதிக அளவு உற்பத்தி பெருகியிருப்பது பற்றி எல்லாம் நம்முடைய கவர்னர் அவர்கள் தம் உரையில் குறிப்பிட்டு இருப்பதைப் பாராட்டி வரவேற்கிறேன்.

**எதிர் நோக்கியுள்ள பணிகள்**

இந்த அளவுக்கு வளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டாலும் இனி ஏற்படுகின்ற வளர்ச்சிக்கு கவனப்படுத்துகின்ற அளவுக்குத்தான் இருக்குமே தவிர, முழு வளர்ச்சியைப் பெற்று விட்டோம் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது.

இன்னமும் சொந்தக் கட்டடம் இல்லாத பள்ளிகள் ஏராளம் இருக்கின்றன. நல்ல கருவிகள் இல்லாத மருத்துவ மனைகள் நிரம்பி இருக்கின்றன.

மருத்துவ மனைகள் அமைக்கவே முடியாத சிற்றூர்களில் எல்லாம் மருத்துவ வண்டிகளை எடுத்துச் சென்று நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு மருத்துவத் துறையில் வசதி செய்து தரக்கூடிய பெரும் வெற்றிகளைப் பெற்றாக வேண்டும்.

எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களும் விஞ்ஞானக் கூடங்களும் பல்வகை மன்றங்களும் எழுதல் வேண்டும்.

இவைகள் எல்லாம் போதுமான அளவுக்குத் தோன்றிய பிறகுதான் நாட்டு வளர்ச்சியிலே நாம் நாட்டம் கொண்டவர்கள் என்பது மட்டும் அல்ல, அதிலே வெற்றியும் பெற்றவர்கள் என்பதை உலகத்திற்கு நாம் தெரிவிக்க முடியும்.

இன்றைய தினம் உலகம் நம்முடைய நாட்டை மிகக் கூர்மையாகக் கவனித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

இந்திய மக்கள் இருபது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால் பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்தியத்தின் பிடியிலிருந்து விடுபட்டவர்கள், விடுபட்டதன் பயனாக வேகமாக வளர்ந்திருக்கிறார்களா என்பதைக் கணக்கெடுத்துப் பார்ப்பதற்கு உலகத்திலுள்ள பெரிய நாடுகள் எல்லாம் மிகவும் ஆவலாய் உள்ளன.

குறிப்பிட்ட அளவுக்கு நாம் வளர்ச்சி அடைந்திருக்கின்றோம் என்பதில் கொஞ்சமும் ஐயப்பாடு இல்லை. நாம் அடைந்திருக்கின்ற வளர்ச்சி நம்முடைய தேவைகளுக்குப் போதுமானதா என்றால் போதுமானதும் அல்ல.

நாம் எடுத்துக் கொண்ட முயற்சிக்கு பொருத்தமான அளவுக்கு வந்து விட்டோம் என்றும் கூற முடியாது.

**பரிசுத் திட்டத்தின் நோக்கம்**

ஆகையால், நாட்டு மக்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரும் நாட்டு வளர்ச்சிக்குத் தேவையான ஒவ்வொன்றையும் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கத்தோடுதான் இந்தப் பரிசுத் திட்டம் துவக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

நமது நிதித்துறைச் செயலாளர் எடுத்துச் சொன்னபடி நம் அண்டை மாநிலமான கேரளாவிலும் இத் திட்டம் செயல் படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. வேறுபல மாநிலங்களிலும் இதுபோன்ற திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு விரைவாகப் பணியாற்றிக் கொண்டு வருகின்றார்கள்.

உலகத்திலேயே பல நாடுகளிலும் இந்தத் திட்டம் நல்ல முறையில் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. அதைப்போல நம்முடைய நாட்டிலேயும் நாம் எதிர்ப்பார்த்ததை விட அதிகமான வேகத்திலேயும், அளவிலேயும் இந்தத்திட்டம் வெற்றிபெற வேண்டும் என்று பெரிதும் விரும்புகின்றேன்.

இந்தப் பரிசுகள் குலுக்குகிற முறையிலே எந்தவித ஐய்யப்பாட்டிற்கும்—எந்த விதமான அருவருப்புக்கும் இடம் இல்லாமல் தகுந்த பாதுகாப்பான வகையை நாங்கள் வகுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றோம்.

இயந்திரத்தின் மூலம் பரிசுச் சீட்டுகள் குலுக்கப்பட்டு பரிசுக்கான சீட்டுகள் எடுக்கப்படும்.

ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் பரிசுச் சீட்டு குலுக்கப்படுகின்ற நேரத்தில் முக்கியமான ஒருவர் அரசியல் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவராக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்ற அவசியம் இல்லாமல்—அந்த ஊரிலே ஏதாவது ஒரு துறையிலே வித்தகராக விளங்குபவரை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஜட்ஜ்கள், நீதிபதிகள் போன்றவர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பரிசுச் சீட்டு குலுக்கல் நடைபெறும். அதனை பொதுமக்களும் வந்துபார்க்கலாம். பரிசுச்சீட்டு பெற்றவர்களும் வந்து பார்க்கலாம். அப்படிப் பார்த்து இது ஒழுங்கான முறையில் நடைபெறுகிறது என்ற மனதிருப்தி ஏற்படவேண்டும் என்பதற்காக இப்படித் திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

விற்காத சீட்டுகளையும் சேர்த்து குலுக்கி அதிலே வந்த பரிசுகளை சர்க்காருக்கே சொந்தம் என்று ஆக்கிக்கொண்ட கதை உங்களில் பலருக்குத் தெரியும். அந்த முறை இந்த முறையில் நடக்காது.

விற்காத சீட்டுகள் குலுக்கலிலே வந்து சேராது நமக்கு வரவேண்டியது யாருக்கோ போய்விட்டது, என்பதற்கு ஒரு துளியும் இடம் வைக்க மாட்டோம். அது ஒழுங்காகத் தான் நடக்கும் என்பதற்கு ஓர் எடுத்துக் காட்டு சொல்ல வேண்டுமானால் இந்த பரிசு சீட்டுகளை விற்பதற்கு ஏஜெண்டுகளை நியமிப்பதற்கு அறிவிப்புக் கொடுத்தவுடன் ஆயிரக்கணக்கானவர்கள் விண்ணப்பம் செய்தார்கள்.

**ஏஜெண்டுகள்**

இவர்களில் யாருக்குக் கொடுக்கலாம்—யாருக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று தரம் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்தால் வேண்டியவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து விட்டார்கள்—சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிட்டார்கள் என்று புகார் சொல்லுவார்கள் என்ற எண்ணம் எனக்குத் தோன்றியவுடன் நான் இதைக்கூட பரிசுச் சீட்டுகளைக் குலுக்குவதைப் போல சீட்டு குலுக்கியே எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று உத்திரவிட்டேன்.

இப்போது நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஏஜண்டுகள் எல்லாம் குலுக்குச் சீட்டு முறையில் தெரிந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் தான்.

ஆயிரக்கணக்கானவர்கள் மனுச் செய்திருந்தும் அவர்களிலே சிலருக்குத்தான் இந்த வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. இந்தப் பரிசுச் சீட்டுகளை நல்ல முறையில் விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு எல்லோரும் ஆவன புரிய வேண்டும்.

சிலர் இந்த பரிசுச் சீட்டை இரண்டு ரூபாய்க்கு வைக்கலாம் என சொன்னார்கள். நான்தான் ஒரு ரூபாய்க்கு வைக்கலாம் என்று சொன்னேன்.

ஏழை எளியவர்கள் அத்தனை பேரும் வாங்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவே பரிசுச் சீட்டின் விலையைக் குறைக்கச் சொன்னேன். ஒரு ரூபாய் என்று இருப்பதாலே எவரிடத்திலும் நல்ல முறையில் அணுகி ஏராளமான டிக்கட்டுகளை விற்பனை செய்ய ஏஜெண்டு நண்பர்களுக்கு நல்ல வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது.

விற்பனையாளர் உங்களுடைய தெருவுக்கோ, வட்டாரத்திற்கோ வரும்போது, உடனிருந்து உற்சாகம் ஊட்டி, பரிசு சீட்டுகளை விற்பனை செய்யத் துணை செய்யுமாறு விரும்பி வேண்டிக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

**அமைச்சருக்குப் பரிசு இல்லை**

என்னுடைய அமைச்சரவையில் உள்ள எந்த அமைச்சரும் பரிசுச் சீட்டை வாங்கக்கூடாது என்று முடிவு எடுத்திருக்கின்றோம்.

ஏனென்றால் எந்த அமைச்சராவது வாங்கி அவர் உண்மையிலேயே அதிர்ஷ்டக்காரராக இருந்து அவருக்கு ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் வருமானால் இவர்களே சீட்டுக் குலுக்கினார்கள், இவர்களே பரிசினை எடுத்துக் கொண்டார்கள் என்று நல்லவர்கள் சொல்லமாட்டார்கள்—சொல்லக்கூடியவர்கள் நாட்டில் இருப்பதாலே அமைச்சர்கள் டிக்கட்டுகளை வாங்க வேண்டாம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டேன். அவர்களும் சம்மதம் தெரிவித்துள்ளனர்.

1968-ம் ஆண்டு ஆகஸ்டு மாதம் 15-ம் நாள் நடந்த தமிழக அரசின் பரிசுச் சீட்டுத் துவக்க விழாவின் போது, பொதுமக்கள், பரிசுச் சீட்டை வாங்குகின்றனர்.

நாளைய தினம்தான் பரிசுச் சீட்டுகள் விற்கப்படும் என்று நிதிச் செயலாளர் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார் என்றாலும் இந்தப் பகுதிக்கென்று தெரிந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஏஜெண்டுகள் இங்கே வந்திருக்கக்கூடும். அவர்கள் இன்றே இங்கேயே டிக்கட்டுகளைப் பெற்றுப் போகலாம் என்று கூறிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன்.

வீட்டுக்குத் திரும்பிப் போகும்போது "எங்கு சென்றீர்கள்"? என்ற கேள்வி மனைவியாரிடமிருந்து எழ, பரிசுச் சீட்டுத் திட்டத்தை ஆளுநர் அவர்கள் ஆரம்பித்து வைத்தார்கள் என்று நீங்கள் சொல்லி பரிசுச் சீட்டுத் திட்டத்தின் விவரம் என்ன என்று உங்கள் துணைவியார் கேட்டு—ஒரு ரூபாய் சீட்டு வாங்கினால் ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் கிடைக்கும் என்று கூறியவுடன் துணைவியார் "பரிசுச் சீட்டு வாங்கிக் கொண்டு வந்தீர்களா" என்று கேட்கக்கூடும். இல்லை "நாளைய தினம் தான்" என்று சொன்னால், இதற்காகவா இவ்வளவு நேரம் என்று கேட்பார்கள்.

ஆகையால் இன்றே பரிசுச் சீட்டுகளை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போய் உங்கள் துணைவியாரிடம் காட்டி நீ இன்னது வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தாய் நீ அதிர்ஷ்டக் காரப் பெண் தானா என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். உனக்கு அதிர்ஷ்டம் இருந்தால் ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் வரலாம். கொஞ்சம் அதிர்ஷ்டம் கம்மியாக இருந்தால் பத்தாயிரம் ரூபாயாவது வரலாம். ஜாக்கிரதையாக இதை பெட்டியில் வை—என்று கொடுக்குமாறு நான் விரும்புகின்றேன்.

வந்திருப்பவர்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் திருமணம் ஆனவர்கள் என்று கருதுகின்றேன். திருமணம் ஆகாதவர்கள் இந்த டிக்கெட்டை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு சென்று பெற்றோர்களிடம் கொடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

**பரிசுச் சீட்டோடு செல்லுங்கள்**

மாணவர்களாக இருந்தால் அந்த பரிசுச் சீட்டை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பரிசுத் தொகையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கல்வி வளர்ச்சிக்கு பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆகையினால் நீங்கள் திரும்பிச் செல்லுகிற நேரத்தில் பரிசுச் சீட்டோடு உங்கள் வீட்டுக்குச் செல்ல வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

கோயிலுக்குப் போய் எப்படிப் பிரசாதம் வாங்காமல் வீட்டிற்கு போனால் எப்படி கேள்விகள் கேட்பார்களோ அதைப்போல் இந்தக் கூட்டத்திற்கு வந்துவிட்டு, பரிசுச் சீட்டு இல்லாமல் வீட்டிற்குப் போவது அவ்வளவு பொருத்தமானதாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் கருதவில்லை.

ஆகையினால், ஒவ்வொருவரும் பரிசுச் சீட்டினை வாங்கிக் கொண்டு போகும்படி உங்களை எல்லாம் விரும்பி கேட்டுக் கொண்டு உங்களுக்கெல்லாம் எனது நன்றியைக் கூறி இந்த விழாவை சீரோடும் சிறப்போடும்—இது வெற்றி பெறவேண்டும் என்ற உறுதியோடும் நல்ல முறையில் துவக்கிக் கொடுத்த நமது ஆளுநர் அவர்களுக்கு எனது நன்றிகலந்த மரியாதை கலந்த வணக்கத்தை தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு விடைபெறுகிறேன்.

Chief Election Commissioner Thiru S. P. Sen Verma, who inaugurated the Conference of the Chief Electoral Officers Conference at Ootacamund in the first week of September this year is addressing the Conference.

# They work for PROSPERITY

The inauguration of the panchayat institutions is yet another major step in the socio-economic development of the country. The basic philosophy underlying the panchayat institution is to educate the people of their responsibility in the nation building task. It aims at providing opportunities for the people to participate in the development activities. Panchayat institutions has been entrusted with the task of spreading primary education, agricultural development, etc., wherein these institutions can go forward with the active co-operation of the people.

Gramasevaks and sevikas of panchayat unions are the major link between the unions and the people Any scheme for its success naturally depends on the efforts taken by these workers to enlist the co-operation of the villagers. If only they look upon their work with a missionary-zeal they can achieve their end very easily. Once the co-operation of the villagers are thus enlisted the various departmental schemes formulated by the Government for the welfare of the people can be implemented successfully.

With a view therefore to encourage these workers Government has instituted prizes at the district level, State level and national level for the best Gramasevak or sevika.

Thiru A. Swaminathan, Gramasevak, Poonamallee Panchayat Union, and Selvi N. Vasanthakumari, Gramasevika, Thiruvellore Block, have been awarded the State level prize, Rs. 1,000 for the years 1965–66 and 1967–68 respectively.

Thiru A. Swaminathan, joined as Gramasevak only in 1964. Within one year he was adjudged as the best Gramasevak at the State level. This only shows how sincerely he could have discharged his duties. Simple and calm to look at, he is always cheerful. Secret of his success lies in the fact that he goes to the farmer before the farmer comes to him. He closely moves with them, and helps them in all possible ways. He is never tired in convincing the farmers as also the farm labourers the benefits of modern agricultural practices. For instant farm labourers are reluctant to transplant paddy seedling in the Japanese method. In order to make the labourers to adopt such modern practices, he takes photographs while they are at work at his own cost.

When asked why you should do such things at your own cost, he simply said it is a pleasure to me because once these labourers see their photographs their joy knows no bound. Thus if they are convinced of a method they learn the advantages of the particular practice and the added advantage in such practice over that of the conventional method. In this process unconsciously these people take to modern cultivation methods. Once the modern agricultural practices are fully implemented

Thiru A. Swaminathan, Gramasevak.

by the villagers then the agricultural production can be increased manifold and that is the corner stone of all our efforts.

Selvi N. Vasanthakumari, Grama sevika of Tiruvellore Block is selected as the best Grama sevika at the State level for the year 1967-68.

She has been working for the past five years in this post and her hard work and enthusiasm got her the prize.

She said that she was covering about 20 villages in a month. She found it difficult to convince the villagers in the beginning but it took no time for her to get their trust. They will be eagerly awaiting her arrival and she also feels as though she is visiting her own village and meet her own people.

In every village that she visited she has organised kitchen gardens, poultry, labour saving devices Bala-wad's and so many other development schemes. She says that besides some monetary benefit the satisfaction of doing service to our own people is the predominent factor and persons who are unfortunate as to live an unhappy life or disappointed may well choose this profession to their benefit. The spirit of dedication is the sheet anchor of this work she said.

Selvi N. Vasanthakumari, Gramasevika

# TAGORE'S CONCEPT OF UNIFIED INDIA

Gurudev Rabindranath valued Indian unity greatly. By his numerous patriotic songs, inspiring poems and political writings he gave a new impetus to the national awakening.

Rabindranath believed that ultimate goal of civilisation was unification of mankind and to realise that noble objective, it was a condition precedent that we in our country should be united first—united in mind, united in action and united in spirit.

He passionately loved Bengal and her multitudes of people but the wide outlook that he had inculcated from the teachings of the Upanishads and the precepts of his father elevated him above theparochial environments and enabled him to conceive the idea of a unified India, and, therefore of one world of humanity. It was because he could conceive India as a unit that he could render homage, in his famous poem on Shivaji, to that great architect for unified India.

In one of his addresses Rabindranath said :

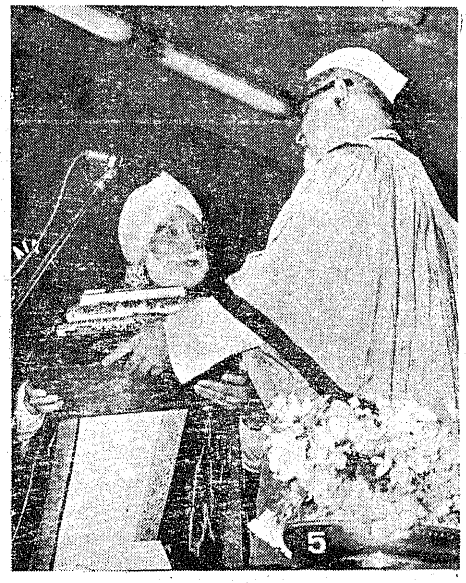
"I draw your attention to the difficulties, India as had to encounter and her struggle to overcome them. Her problem was the problem of the world in miniature ............Inspite of the great difficulty, however, India has done something. She has tried to make an adjustment of races to acknowledge real differences where they exist, and yet seek some basis of unity."

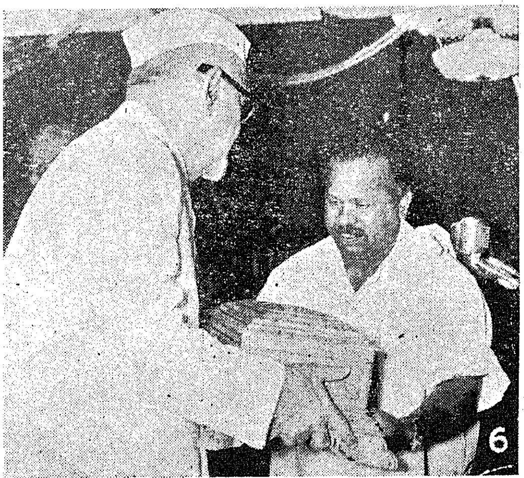
This has been India's great contribution to the history —the history of man.

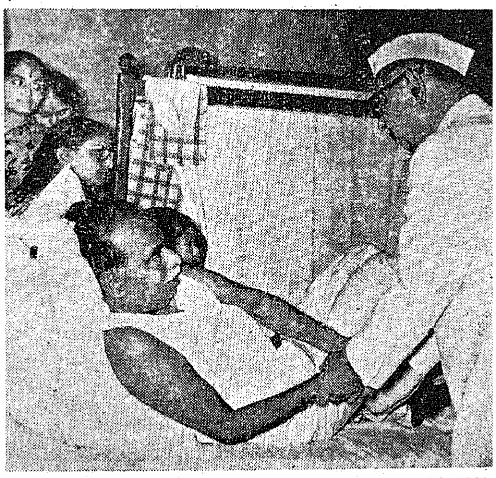
What Rabindranath said years ago holds good even to-day. He felt that it was necessary for us to have common purpose, a common ideal and a common goal if we are to acheive real unity. Instead of frittering our energy in futile pursuits, if we dedicated ourselves to sharing the responsibility of building up India, we shall be doing a great service to ourselves. Then and then only, shall we be helping India to take her rightful place amongst the great nations of the world. Describing his life's mission, Rabindranath said :

"It has become my life's work to try to restore the fulness of life to those of my race who have been deprived of their own proper share of physical and intellectual opportunities and to open the inner path of communication with other nations for the purpose of establishing perfect human relationship, which is rhe real goal of civilisation."

# The President
## In Tamilnad







1. Dr. Zakir Hussain, President of India who inaugurated the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, on 6-9-68 is receiving the first batch of Polio Vaccine, produced at the Institute, from the Governor.

2. The Chief Election Commissioner, who was at Ooty in connection with the Chief Electoral Officers Conference is shaking hands with the President.

3. The President at the Hindustan Photo Films Factory on 5-9-68.

4. With the Todas of Ooty.

5. The President is receiving from the Chancellor of the Annamalai University the Honarary Degree of Doctor of Letters conferred on him on 8-9-68 at a special convocation.

6. Civic Reception at Vellore on 9-9-6

7. The President confers the fir Fellowship of the Sahitya Akademi c Dr. Radhakrishnan, by handing ove a copper plate with the citation inscribe on it.

8. The President called on the Chi Minister, at the Government Gener Hospital, on 10-9-68, before his departur

## *The elder brother at sixty*

A born leader imbued with a high sense of justice Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, has won the appreciation and faith of the masses through his relentless public service. Even in his early days he was a keen observer of the day-to-day happenings in the society. This has revealed him the many evils of the society. Particularly the subjection of the poor in the name of religion and caste touched his heart. He became the friend of the poor. In his public life his heart went for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor, downtrodden and underprevileged masses. He spared no efforts for the well being of the masses. They in turn found in him a trusted lieutenant who can better their lot. They fondly call him "ANNA". And the word "ANNA"—meaning elder broth people participate in the household name in

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# PLANNING THE FAMILY

FAMILY PLANNING FORTNIGHT:
16th to 30th SEPTEMBER 1968

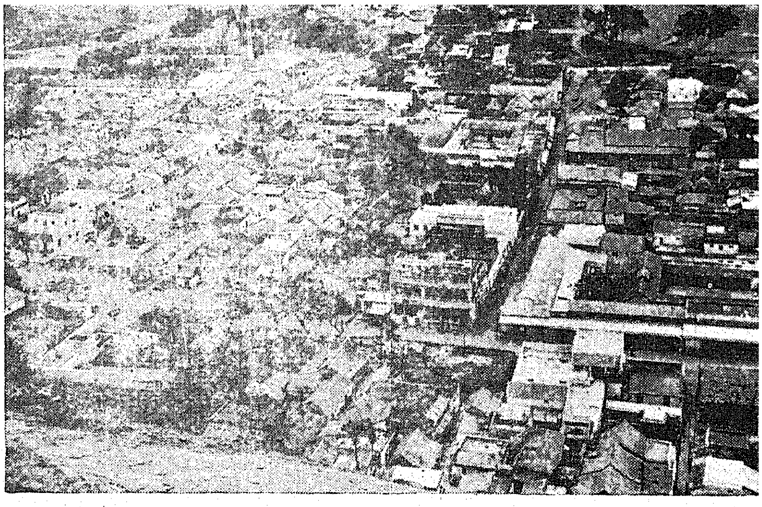
1. A health visitor explaining the advantages of loop method.

2. Another male health visitor explaining to the villagers about the vasectomy operation at Tiruparankunram.

3. Waiting for operation.

4. A female health visitor explaining to a mother the advantages of family planning for better living.

5. This is one of the many publicity devices adopted for popularising family planning.



A view of the Kalugumalai Village

# KALUGUMALAI

## The best village in the state

Gandhiji firmly believed that the real strength of the nation lies in the villages. Panchayats are the appropriate agencies for improving the lot of our people throughself-help. In Tamilnad Panchayats are functioning in every village. Kalugumalai is a major panchayat in fulfilling the dream of Mahatma Gandhi. It is no wonder that the village should have been adjudged as the best village in the State by the Government and will be awarded Rs. 1,000. Kalugumalai is situated 19 kms. south-west of Sankarankoil in Tirunelveli district.

With a population 7,408 the village is in the forefront in many developmental activities. Agriculture is the main occupation of 350 families. Total area of the village is 2,369 acres. Area under cultivation is 2,959 acres. Main crops are cotton 676 acres, millet (kambu) 487 acres, maize (cholam) 72 acres, ragee 50 acres and red gram 50 acres. Hybrid maize and Hybrid millet is cultivated in 14 acres and 25 acres respectively.

There are 30 irrigation wells and a tank of which 21 are energised with pumpsets.

About 680 kilos of improved seed variety valued at Rs. 2,300 is being distributed per year. Ploughs, sprayers, pesticides, fertilisers and loan for agricultural developments are also being availed of by the villagers.

There is a key village centre for the improvement of cattle. Last year alone artificial insemination was done for 1,444 buffaloes and 953 cows. About 1,848 cattle have been treated for various kinds of disease and about 1,434 inferior quality cattle have been castrated.

The Kalugumalai Cattle Fair is one of the big fairs of Tamilnad well known all over the State. The fair takes place in the Tamil months of Tai (Jan.-Feb.) and Panguni (March-April). About Rs. 5,000 is being spent every year for its maintenance and is leased out for about Rs. 36,000 per year. More than 20,000 people participate in the fair.

There is one Consumers' Co-operative Society and a Co-operative Credit Society. The Consumers' Co-operative Society has a membership of 509. With a share capital of Rs. 5,560 the Society earns an annual profit of Rs. 2,944. The business turnover of the society comes to about Rs. 3,65,495. The Co-operative Credit Society with a membership of 225 and a share capital of Rs. 6,383, advances loan to the tune of Rs. 25,000 and earns a profit of Rs. 1,889 in a year.

The major industry of the village is match works; palm products, stone cutting, cotton ginning, oil are the other notable industries. There are about 40 match

A view of the sculpture at the hill temple at Kalugumalai.

factories providing employment to about 1,500. About 15 lakhs gross match boxes are being produced annually. About Rs. 1,27,635 worth palm products manufactured here are being sold annually through co-operative society. The stone masons of Kalugumalai make beautiful sculptures. For the welfare of these masons they have been formed into a society called " The National Stone Masons Association ".

Due to improved medical facilities the death rate in the village has come down to 16 per thousand. Birth rate also had decreased to 32 per thousand. The police of this village was awarded first prize in 1967 for its efficiency and good work. The village has not lacked behind in Small Savings movement. People have liberally contributed to the National Defence Bond, and are also contributing in Cumulative Time Deposit and Small Savings.

For recreation purposes there is a theatre, a library and other cultural associations, functioning in the village. There is a Harijan Hostel in the village. Pattas have also been allotted to Harijans. In the Kayatharu Prosperity Brigade Unit there are 13 volunteers from Kalugumalai. They with other members are actively taking part in public works such as laying of roads, white washing of schools, etc. The Sarvodaya Sangh of this village produces Ambar Charka which is distributed all over India. The Sangh also manufactures yarn, khadar, oil, soap, agricultural implements, etc. The Kalugumalai village as a major Town Panchayat is progressing in all directions with the active participation of the people. The Panchayat Union Council has 14 members one of whom is a nominated lady member. It has an annual income of Rs. 66,000. Another notable feature of the Panchayat is the fact that it was able to collect all taxes without arrears and that too without any compulsion. No wonder that the Madras Government has adjudged the village as the best village. Other villages in the State may very well, follow the example of Kalugumalai and make the dream of Mahatma Gandhi a reality.

# USAID's PRAISE FOR MADRAS

The USAID team has expressed high praise for Madras. It visited Madras to acquaint itself with the great progress in rural electrification made in the State. It found a relatively higher development of agriculture even if the latest tools are not used. It found 80 per cent of villages electrified and the load-factor of agricultural consumers was more than 60 per cent. "The sophistication of rural electrification displayed in Madras State can be implemented in other areas of India by means of rural electrical co-operatives. Rural electrification is a reality in Madras and can be throughout India", says the team's report.

## *Indian Weavers*

Weavers, weaving at break of day
  Why do you weave a garment so gay ?
Blue as the wing of a halcyon wild
  We weave the robes of new born child,

Weavers, weaving at fall of night
  Why do you weave the garment so bright ?
Like the plumes of a peacock purple and green
  We weave the marriage viels of a queen.

Weavers, weaving solemn and still
  What do you weave in the moonlight chill ?
White as feather and white as cloud
  We weave a dead man's funeral shroud.

—*Sarojini Naidu.*

## *Our Industry*

# handloom—THE PRIDE OF TAMILNAD

The Handloom Industry of India has been in existence from time immemorial, not only catering to the needs but also exporting the surplus to the Middle-East Countries. The prosperity of this valuable industry was shattered by the opening up of the Suez Canal, domination of Indian markets by Lancashire interests and the unhelpful attitude of the then alien administration in India. The fillip given by the Swadeshi movement in the early part of this century enabled the industry to keep going but the plight continued until the out-break of the Second World War.

As the major portion of the mill production in the war years went for defence purposes leaving little for civilian consumption, handlooms had the field clear to cater the increased domestic demand. India's handloom fabrics have always had the pride of place wherever beautiful textiles are prized. They found their way to the palaces of Babylon and the Courts of Roman Empire.

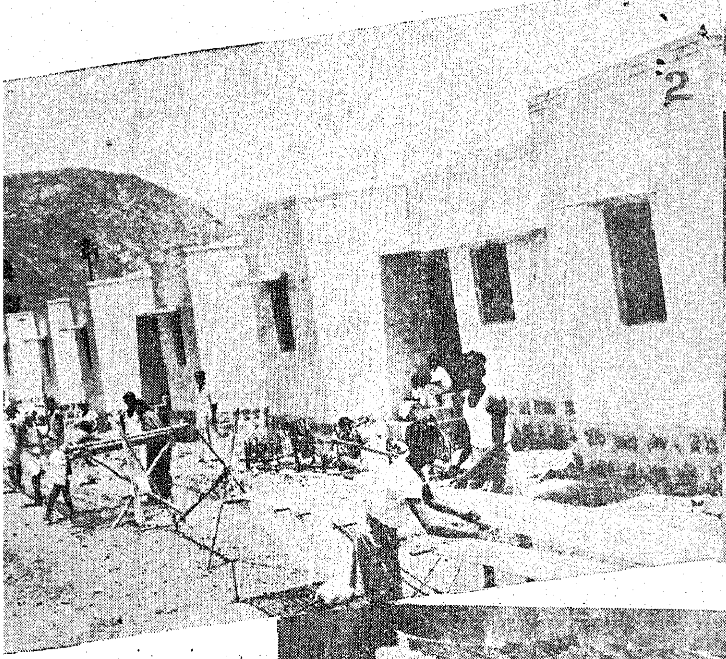
**The legend.**

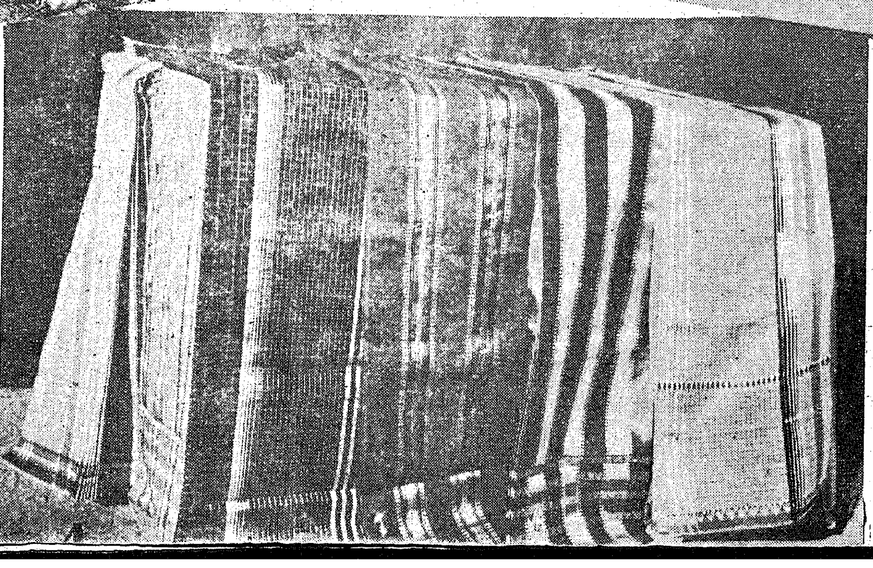
Even as far back as 5000 B.C. Muslims from India were in demand to enshroud the Egyptian mummies. Legend has it that these fine muslims when moistened and laid on grass became almost invisible. It is difficult to believe that human hands could weave fabrics so fine.

The Indian weaver has been the artisan as also the artist—his hands executed, what his imagination visualised. And his natural sensitivity to rhythem and colour, line and curve have made him a perfect designer and a master craftsman. The skill has passed from father to son, from mother to daughter so that in course of time a tradition has been built and sustained.

Every State in India is the home of atleast one distinctive weave, design or style, all its own. The gorgeous saris, and celebrated brocades of Varanasi (Banares), the himrus of Hyderabad, the beautiful saris of Bengal, Kanchipuram and Adayar, the Chanderis and

# SAREES AND DOTHIES IN THE MAKING





The yarn is being
hed and starched.

The thread is being
ined on the warf
re sending it to the
is; On the background
weavers quarters are

3. The weavers are working on the looms

4. The finished product Sarees and Dhoties.

Maheswaries of Madhya Preadesh, the Patan patolas of Gujarat, the Chicken Muslins of Lucknow, the handkerchief cottons of Madras (Bleeding Madras), the prints of Farukabad, Bombay and Jaipur are all fascinating to the fashion-conscious.

Dress designers the world over have taken an increasing notice of Indian Handloom Textiles as fashion-fabrics with great potentialities. There are not only countless shades and designs to chose from, there is a vast variety of materials to work with.

**Historical Background**

The handloom industry is ancient and has passed through many visititudes. Its modern history can be said to have began when in 1640 year after the Fort St. George was built by the East India Company, 400 families of weavers had emigrated to the village, then called Madras Patnam north of the Fort. The company encouraged the weavers. During the early years steps were taken to direct their labour to manufacture such clothes as was promising for export. Cotton cultivation was also encouraged to procure cheap raw-materials for the company's weaving establishments. When the company assumed administrative functions encouragements to the weavers continued for sometime. The 'MOTURPHA' a tax on weavers was abolished. When this tax was reimposed for revenue reasons the company weavers were exempted from it. Cultivation in weaver's land was rent free. To direct and improve the industry commercial residents were appointed in all districts. The other measures adopted to encourage the weavers were division of the wind-fall profits among them and supply of grain allowances during the periods of famine.

Then came another phase of the industry, when towards the end of 17th Century, with the growth of British Cotton Textile Industry, the use of Indian Textiles declined in England either by complete prohibition or by the imposition of heavy import duties-British goods began to flood world markets. The reaction in Madras was the closure of the entire commercial establishments of the East India Company in 1835, causing great distress to the weavers. A large number of weavers were forced to seek their livelihood in agriculture or emigrate as coolies to Ceylon, Burma, and Mauritius. During the second half of the 19th Century there was a revival of Industry when high priced hand-spun yarn yielded place to cheap machine-spun yarn and with the consequent reduction in prices foreign markets for handloom fabrics once more expanded. Even so the prosperity did not last long, as the price differential between handloom and mill clothes was adverse to handloom clothes. The power-looms made in roads into the range of goods formerly produced by the handlooms. Once more there was declined in the handloom Industry.

During the years following the war the indigenous mills began to catter to the domestic needs by producing dhoties and coloured saris until then exclusively woven by handlooms. The price of handloom cloths was left aloft when compared with prices of mill cloth and purchases practically disappeared. At the same time the industry lost its foreign market in Indonesia and other far Eastern countries. These factors lead to the great depression of 1952 calling for urgent measures to resuscitate the weavers as they were on the verge of ruin.

**Next only to agriculture**

When an occupation next importance only to agriculture in Madras State was in the grip of this depression, is devolved on the All-India Handloom Board to come to its aid. This Board found it essential to collect statistics relating to the Handloom Industry in Madras State. A survey was organised in 1954.

The survey revealed that the fortunes of the industry will be unstable in the place of producing cloth, which the mills can produce at a lower cost and abundantly. Aids and subsides may help to tide over depressions temporarily. Therefore some suggestions were made to ensure stability.

The post independent period saw a series of measures to rehabilitate this age old industry. Levy of stiff excise duties besides a cess of 2 Paise per yard on mill cloth to subsidies handlooms and a levy of the additional sales-tax by Madras Government 8 Paise in the rupee on mill cloth over 16 counts of yarn made mill cloth costlier. In addition certain varieties of production of cloth were reserved exclusively for handloom, while a curb was introduced on mill production of dhoties and saris. The various Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies and the All-India Handloom Board gave very good assistance on the side of marketing the handloom products.

**The helping Hand of the Government**

This industry holds a very high place in the economy of Madras State. Madras is unique for all its silk saris like Koranadu, Kanchipuram, and Arni Saris, handkerchieves, lungis, angavasthirams, and dhoties. According to the report of the second working group on handloom industry constituted by the Government of India. There were about nearly six lakh looms in Madras State of which nearly 50 per cent are in the co-operative sector. (As on 31st March 1963.)

The Government of Madras has been helping this industry substantially through the Co-operative sector. Several schemes for the development of this industry have been implemented by the Government. The amount spent by the Government under the Second

Five-year Plan and Third were Rs. 7·12 crores, and Rs. 7·50 crores respectively. Outlay proposed in the 4th Plan is 11·92 crores. Outside the plan provision sizeable financial assistance has been provided to the tune of 5·20 crores.

There is a net work of 1,072 Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the State with an enrolment of 2·30 lakhs looms in them accounting for about 42 per cent of the total number of handlooms in this State. The handloom weavers enlisted as members of the Societies are given loan towards 75 per cent of the share value per member subject to a maximum of Rs.75 per loom. It may also be stated that the facilities provided by the Government for free education, development of small-scale industries, etc., have helped the younger generation among the weavers to equip themselves for taking up other avocations in life. The working capital to weavers' co-operative societies provided by the Reserve Bank of India is backed by Government guarantee. For the year 1967–68 the Government have given such guarantee to the extent of Rs. 490 lakhs to the Reserve Bank of India.

**The Co-operatives**

Government also give a subsidy of 3 per cent on the loans provided by financing banks at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest to cover their margins. The Government encouraged the co-operative societies to improve the productivity and the techniques of weaving so that they may produce attractive fabrics in the face of the competition from the mill sector. Hence they have sponsored schemes for subsidising 75 per cent of the cost of the improved handlooms and weaving appliances. The balance of 25 per cent is given as loan. Schemes for the estbalishment of large and small dye houses and for erection of processing plants such as calendering, mercerising and sanforising plants are also financed by the Government.

Whenever there was large accumulation of stock with the Apex and Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Government have been giving temporary advances from their own resources to alleviate the distress among the handloom weavers. It also give subsidy to the weavers' society to the extent of 5 paise of every rupee of retail sales and 3 paise for wholesale scales to enable them to allow rebate on their sales and attract buyers. An enhanced rebate subsidy of 10 paise in a rupee on the retail sales for 15 days in a year during special occasions such as All India Handloom Week, Deepavali, Pongal, etc., is admissible to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies in respect of Cotton handloom fabrics and mixed handloom fabrics, the cost of which does not exceed Rs. 2·50 per yard. But in view of general slump and accumulations of stock the Government sanctioned enhanced rebate subsidy of 10 paise per rupee on retail as well as wholesale sales of handloom goods for a period of 52 days in the current year (1967–68). Financial assistance is also given to these societies for setting up sales depots and emporia and for various publicity measures like distribution of samples advertisement in newspapers, etc.

There are 27 industrial weavers' co-operative societies in this state with an annual production of Rs. 42 lakhs worth of goods. Some of these societies produced attractive bed-sheets, coloured towels, furnishing fabrics, etc., which command ready sales. No new industrial weavers' co-operative society was started in the year 1967–68.

**Co-operative Spinning Mills**

There are 12 co-operative spinning mills. These industrial undertalkings with a total installed capacity of 164, 360 swindles produced, 6, 997, 780 kgs. of cotton yarn ranging from 20s to 100s counts. With a view to popularise handloom fabrics by giving direct incentive to the weavers in the co-operative fold and outside, master-weavers, factory owners and cloth designers to produce attractive designs, a scheme for award of prices for the best designs in each variety of handloom fabrics by holding competitions at selected centres in the State is implemented by the Government every year. A total grant of Rs. 20,000 is spent by the Government towards the award of prices.

The rising trends of improvement in the Handloom industry are indeed visible today in no small measure and the implementation of various schemes have no doubt paved the way for the consolidation of this large and most important industry. Combined with proper guidance and assistance from the Government and the continued patronage of the consumer, it is hoped that the records of progress of the industry will be more impressive and it will rise to the occasion and justify its role in the national economy of the country during the years to come.

# TRIPLE ANTIGEN VACCINATION SCHEME

The Children are inflicted with many diseases in infancy and childhood. Most of the diseases are preventible. Smallpox is prevented by vaccination against it. B.C.G. vaccination prevents incidence of Tuberculosis. Poliovaccine prevents Anterior Poliomyelitis. Triple antigen vaccination prevents the incidence of the three diseases namely *Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.* The features of these three diseases are presented below to emphasise the need to prevent them.

**Diphtheria**

This is caused by the organism called cl. Diphtheria. It is an air-borne infection. A patch develops over the tonsil and it is called Diphtheritic membrane. It causes obstruction to air passage. When the membrane is present in the larynx, it is called Laryngeal Diphtheria. It affects the eyes also and then it is called Diphtheritic conjunctivitis. The child develops fever and the voice becomes hoarse. It is unable to swallow food and it vomits the feeds. Later the child finds difficulty in breathing since the air passage is occluded by the diphtheritic membrane. At this stage an operation called tracheostomy is done to facilitate air entry into lungs, directly through a hole in the air passage in the neck region (trachea). The treatment of this disease is costly. The suffering of the child is too much. Further this disease is highly infectious.

**Whooping Cough**

This is caused by an organism called B. Pertussis. The child develops cough. The cough is severe and continuous. Some times it causes sub-conjuctival heamorrhages and heamoptysis and epistaxis. The child vomits its food, due to severity of cough. The child becomes weak and loses it weight, since it is vomiting its food. The diease lasts for three months. The treatment is also needed for three months and its cost is high. It is also highly infectious, and it is an air borne infection. After the disease has been cured, it takes another three months to convalasce it to its original level of health. Some times the bronchioles in the lungs dilate, due to the persistent cough and the dilatation becomes permanent and it leads to a disease called *Bronchiectasis* a chronic affliction of the lungs.

**Tetanus**

This is caused by organisms called *Cl. Tetanus.* These organisims are prevalent in the street dust, dried cowdung, and dried horse dung. When the child is injured, these organisms enter the body through the site of injury. They affects the nerves ; the nerves become hyper-irritable. The muscles become stiff. The patient is unable to open his mouth (lock-jaw) ; there is rigidity of the neck. The legs and hands become spastic. The respiratory muscles also beome spestic, and it leads to failure of respiration. The pity is that the patient is conscious throughout the illness, to experience the agony. The curerate of this disease is very low. The treatment is also costly. This disease is capable of causing so much of havoc. This can occur in any person who is injured, irrespective of his age. Hence any person who is injured, must take A.T.S. prophylactic injection and get dressed his wound with proper antiseptics with enough aseptic precau-tions.

**Triple Antigen vaccination**

The Triple Antigen vaccination causes immunity against these three diseases and it aims at prevention of them. The child must get these injections on three occasions, once, a month, on three consecutive months, preferably on the same dates. The child can be vaccinated on 3rd, 4th and 5th months of its age. Primary vaccination against smallpox must be done at the age of six months. If the Triple antigen is not given prior to the smallpox vaccination, it can be given in the 7th, 8th and 9th months. Later at the age of 3, 6 and 9, booster doses are to be given. If this is done, the child will steer through the childhood, free from these three horrible diseases. The parents are also relieved of much anxiety and hardship.

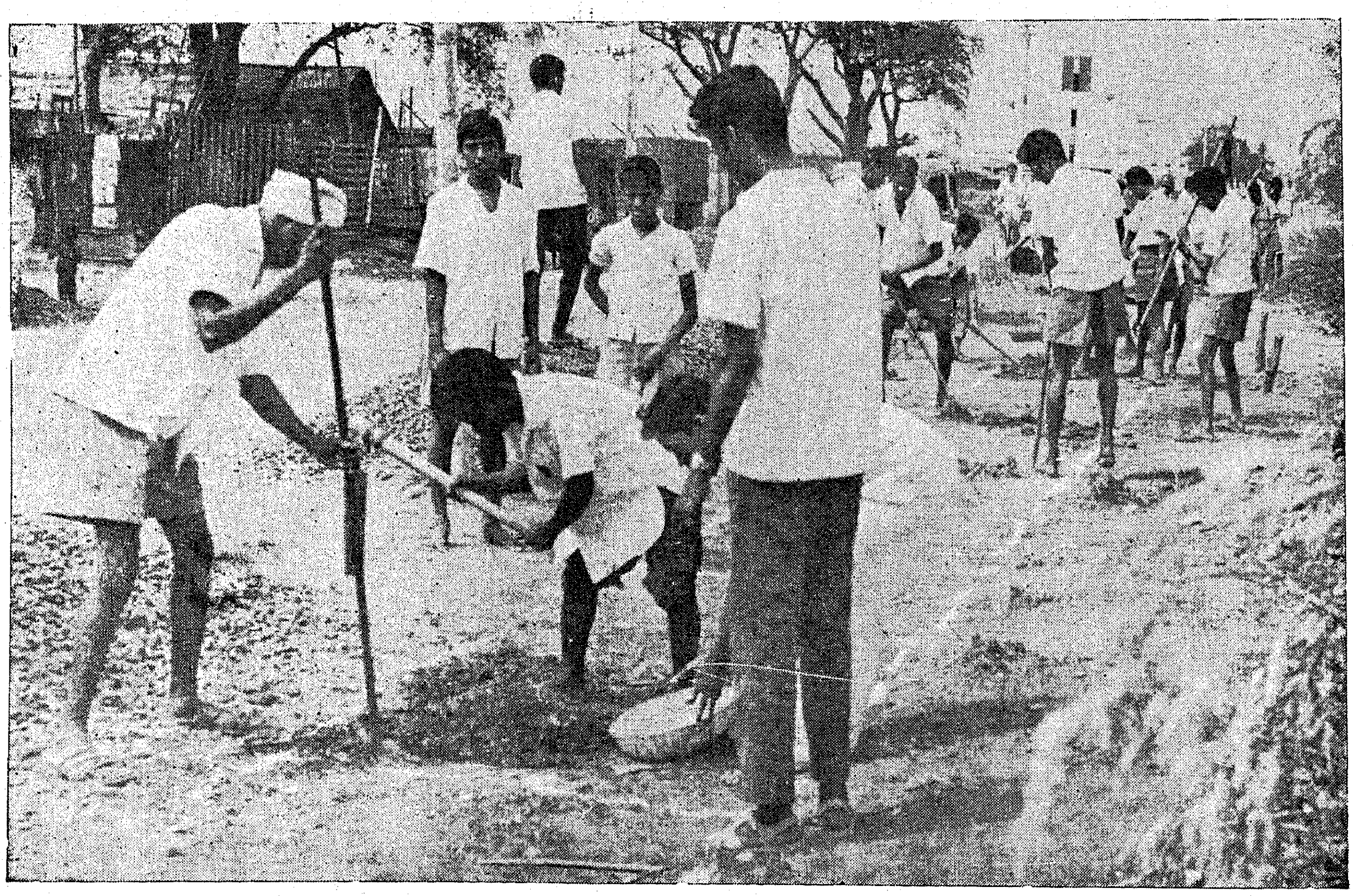
**The vaccination**

The Triple Antigen vaccination forms a very important item in the public health measures. Our State-health department has launched this programme long ago in the rural areas of our State. Each primary health centre is supplied with these injections. It is given free at all rural hospitals. The public is not utilising it well. The aim of this article is to draw the attention of the public to this problem and to the need of the fruitful utility of the vaccination programme.

At Tiruvannamalai the Government Arts College Social Service league and the College Planning **Forum**

Launched the Triple Antigen Vaccination Programme on the 12th of February 1968, in collaboration with the Medical fraternity of the town, with the help of teachers and advocates and public personalities. This is a free scheme for the public. The student volunteers went to each house in the town, explained the significance of the the Triple Antigen vaccination to the parents, and gave them instructions to go to the medical men in their neighbourhood, with their children and get vaccinated. The teachers and advocates helped in the propaganda work. The medical men and medical women offered free service. A register is maintained by each Doctor. Every consecutive month, the volunteers go to the parents and make them go for the subsequent injections. Two hundred student volunteers and twenty Doctors have helped in the scheme. This is a continuous scheme. The utility and its continuity in future are hoped for. The Government grant for the College Planning forum is utilised for financing the scheme.

Prevention is always better than cure. The energy, effort, and the money, spent in the prevention of diseases is very worthy. They are less in magnititude compared with their counterperts spent in curing these diseases. It is accepted that money spent on education will pay larger dividends in the future of national economy and it is equally so, if not more, in the case of prevention of diseases also. Prevention saves the suffering of the patient, anxiety of the relatives and the national wealth and thus paves the way to prosperity. A civilised nation is worth its name, only if it is free from disease, hunger and enmity. So, let us work hard to make our society free from such evils, ~~and~~ pray God for the best.



A Prosperity Brigade is digging a drainage canal at Cornation Nagar, Basin Bridge division, Madras. The work was inaugurated on 28th July 1968.

# The All-India Seminar on Chillies

The All-India Seminar on chillies which concluded its two-day session at Madras on July 17, 1968 has laid special stress on developing those varieties of chillies that are in demand in the United States and the European countries. It was felt that there was good scope for exporting chilli powder to European and North American markets. The Seminar was of the view that chilli powder intended for export should also be brought under compulsory AG Mark quality control. It was suggested that in order to find new markets for Indian chillies, some incentives must be given to the exporters for building up non-traditional markets. The Seminar also recommended that a taste for Indian dishes should be developed in selected foreign countries by opening Indian restaurants and cafeterias there.

The Seminar recommended that chillies may be included in bilateral trade agreements with East European countries as it was noted that these countries liked Indian chillies. With a view to make Indian chillies more competitive in foreign markets the Seminar felt that sales tax and other taxes levied on chillies should be refunded on the production of satisfactory evidence of export. The Seminar also recommended that adequate publicity for Indian chillies should be given by Indian Government offices in foreign countries.

Other recommendations made by the Seminar are—

1. Adequate steps should be taken to protect the chilli crop in storage.

2. A survey should be made of the various varieties of chillies grown in the different regions of the country for colour and other quality factors as it would be useful to the industry and to research workers.

3. Varieties of chillies grown in all the States should be screened to ascertain their export potential.

4. The question of introducing quality control at the producer's level itself should be explored.

5. All the important markets for chillies should be brought within the purview of the Market Regulation Act.

6. Chillies should be graded at the level of the farmers before sale is undertaken.

7. Only those varieties of chillies which have been duly graded and marked should be allowed to enter inter-state trade.

* * *

THIRU L. SIVAGNANAM,
*Assistant Agronomist,*
*Co-ordinated Chillies Scheme,*
*Kovilpatti.*

In Madras State, chilli otherwise known as *Red pepper* (*capsicum annuum* Linn) is an important cash crop grown in an area of 71,120 hectares (175,740 acres) with an average production of 96,160 tonnes (94,640 tons).

The Southern Region consisting of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts and Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore districts are the important places where chillies are grown on a large scale. In Madras State, the crop is raised mostly as an irrigated crop but it is also raised as a rainfed crop as practiced in Paramakudi, Mudukulathur in Ramanathapuram district and also in Perambalur taluk in Tiruchirappalli district. About 75 per cent of the total area in chillies is raised under irrigation.

The area and production of chillies in Madras State are given below :—

*Area and production of chillies in Madras State.*

(1966–67 *final report.*)

| *District.* | *Area in hectares.* | *Production in tonnes.* |
|---|---|---|
| Chingleput .. | 2,300 | 2,570 |
| South Arcot .. | 1,150 | 1,900 |
| North Arcot .. | 2,300 | 2,430 |
| Salem .. .. | 3,650 | 6,840 |
| Dharmapuri .. | .. | .. |
| Coimbatore .. | 4,950 | 9,210 |
| Tiruchirappalli .. | 11,170 | 19,840 |
| Thanjavur .. | 1,960 | 1,700 |
| Madurai .. .. | 6,910 | 12,240 |
| Ramanathapuram | 19,230 | 18,390 |
| Tirunelveli .. | 17,450 | 20,940 |
| The Nilgiris .. | 50 | 100 |
| Kanyakumari .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 71,120 or 175,740 acres. | 96,160 or 94,640 tons. |

In Madras State, the crop is raised both in red and black soils under irrigation.

Commercially, there are two distinct varieties grown for dry chillies. The varieties are given below :—

(i) Long fruited '*Samba*' type.

(ii) Round fruited '*Mundu* or *Gundu*' type.

Both the varieties are grown on a commercial scale as dry chillies and are exported to Ceylon.

Chillies are grown in three seasons in Madras State and the seasons are as follows :—

(i) Main season (September–October sowing).

(ii) Summer season (March–April sowing).

(iii) "Adipattam" (June–July sowing).

The local variety of long fruit type is called the '*Samba*' or the '*Sattur samba*' which is highly susceptible to pests like '*thrips*' and diseases like '*Fruit-rot*' and '*Die-back*' diseases. Added to the above qualities, the local variety has no strong attachment of calyx and the average yield of 'Sattur samba' is seven quintals per acre.

Crop improvement on research on chillies in this State was started in 1955 at Kovilpatti in Tirunelveli district with the object of evolving strains of superior quality with a wide range of adaptability combining other economic characters like high yield, earliness, colour, pungency and resistance to pests like 'Thrips' and 'Fruit-rot' and 'Die-back' diseases. As a result of research work carried out in this scheme, an improved strain K. 1 has been released for general cultivation during 1964 and the K. 1 strain has the following desirable attributes.

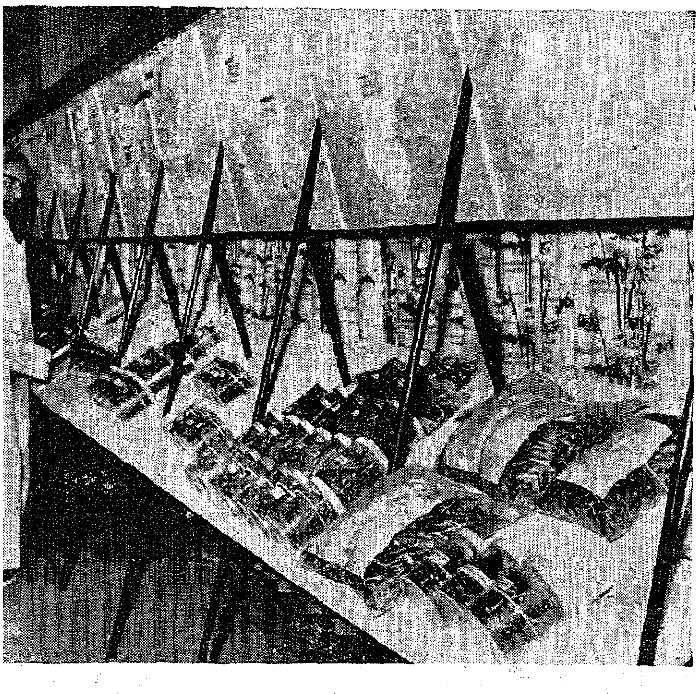
(i) It gives 20 per cent extra yield on an average over the local 'Sattur samba'.

(ii) It is more resistant to pests and diseases when compared to the local variety and has got shining dark red colour of fruit, which is supposed to have better keeping quality.

(iii) The K. 1 chilli is more pungent than the local variety and has got the strong attachment of calyx.

Further research work on chillies to evolve more prolific strains with greater degree of resistance to pests and diseases is in progress and at present two promising selections are in the district trial stage.

* * *



Different varieties of chillies were displayed at the exhibition organised in connection with the Seminar on Chillies inaugurated at Madras by the Minister for Education and Industries on 16th July 1968.

## MEETING OF STATE MARKETING OFFICERS OF SOUTHERN REGION

Marketing surveys on maize and jowar are to be undertaken in the I.A.D.P. and I.A.A.P. areas of the Southern States shortly. A decision to this effect was taken at a meeting of the State Marketing Officers of the Southern Region held here at Shastri Bhavan, Madras, on July 18, 1968. The Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India, Thiru B. D. Joshi presided.

The meeting was attended by Thiru R. N. Chaturvedi, Deputy Agricultural Marketing Advisor, New Delhi, Thiru M. B. Nayar, Senior Marketing Officer for the Southern Region, Madras, Thiru K. Nanjappa, Joint Chief Marketing Officer, Mysore, Thiru K. Sriraman, State Marketing Officer, Madras and Thiru Venkataramaniah, Deputy Director of Marketing, Andhra Pradesh.

The Marketing Officers discussed the ways and means of identifying and tackling marketing problems in the I.A.D.P. and I.A.A.P. areas in the various States of the Southern Region. They decided that the State Marketing Organisations should take more active part in the I.A.D.P. areas by setting up a suitable marketing machinery to identify and report such problems with necessary recommendations. It was also decided to take up and intensify the grading of agricultural produce at farmers' level through regulated markets and co-operatives in the I.A.D.P. and I.A.A.P. areas. The meeting asked the State Marketing Organisations to take advantage of the training facilities offered by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection in an increasing measure. The meeting suggested that the State Marketing Organisations may take up with the Governments in their respective States the problem of improving communications and transport facilities in the I.A.D.P. and I.A.A.P. areas.

# GUIDANCE AND HELP TO STUDENTS

THIRU G. A. DHARMA RAJAN, M.A. (OXON.)

During the course of last 60 years certain Advisory and Counselling Services have been developed at the University of Madras to help the University Students. It was thought that it would be a good service to bring the information on this services to the student public of our State who may be in need of help.

The Vice-Chancellor of this University is the Chairman of all Students' Services' Organisations and the Secretary of the University Bureau is the Liaison and Co-ordinating Officer of the various services.

*The University Students' Information Bureau* has the following facilities for students :—

1. Academic Counselling, which means planning of the courses estimation of expenses, admission rules and techniques of study.

2. *Student's Activities*, which means advisory work for promotion of cultural activities of students' clubs

3. *Scholarships*, which means information and procedures for obtaining scholarships in India and abroad.

4. *Foreign Studies*, which means selection of courses abroad, financial estimates, orientation and going out papers.

5. *Liaison* with parents to know more about the pupils, parental ambitions and family problem affecting the studies of the pupil.

6. *Liaison with Experts*.—To identify problems and to exchange experience.

7. *Alumni Information*.—To note their achievements and experience.

8. *Publications* of Information books and charts.

9. *Discussions* with Heads of Institutions and Experts for referal cases and development of units of Colleges.

*The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau* helps the students in the following fields :—

1. *Registration* of graduates for employment assistance.
2. Collection of *Occupational Information*.
3. Vocational Guidance for *Individuals*.
4. Vocational Guidance for *Groups*.
5. Liaison with *Employers*.
6. Arrangement of *campus interview* by the employer
7. *Career Conferences and Career Exhibitions*.
8. Building up career Information.
9. Guidance on Apprenticeships and Training.
10. *Overseas Appointments* and migration.
11. Perspective planning.
12. Vocational Charts.
13. Professional Societies.
14. Competitive Examinations.
15. Special Talents Registrations.

*The Foreign Students' Advisory Bureau* is to help the foreign students' in the following fields :—

1. Eligibility for the courses here.
2. Orientation for studying at Madras.
3. Housing facilities information.
4. Scholarships Information Guidance.
5. Hospitality.
6. Vaccation Camps and Tours.
7. Programming for visiting foreign students.
8. Social Adjustment Problems.

*The Department of Psychology* renders help to the students in the following fields :—

1. Aptitude Testing.
2. Personality Testing.
3. Adjustments problems.
4. Study Problems.
5. Motivation Analyses.
6. Psychological Counselling.

*The University Library* offers the following Services:—

1. Books for study.
2. Journals for study and reference.
3. Advising on books to read.
4. Bibliographical services.
5. Translations.
6. Photostating of reference materials.

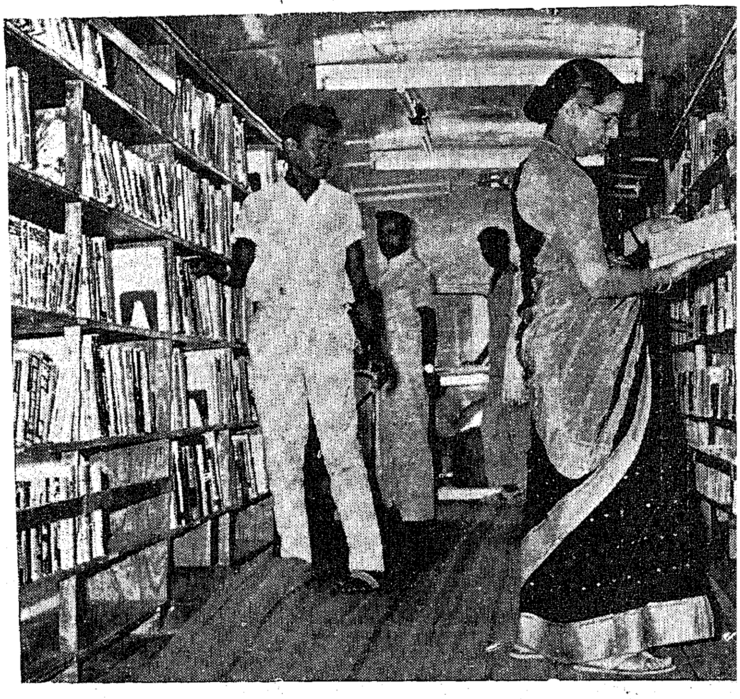
*The University Union* has the following facilities :—

1. Sports Pavilion.
2. Training for Inter-University matches.

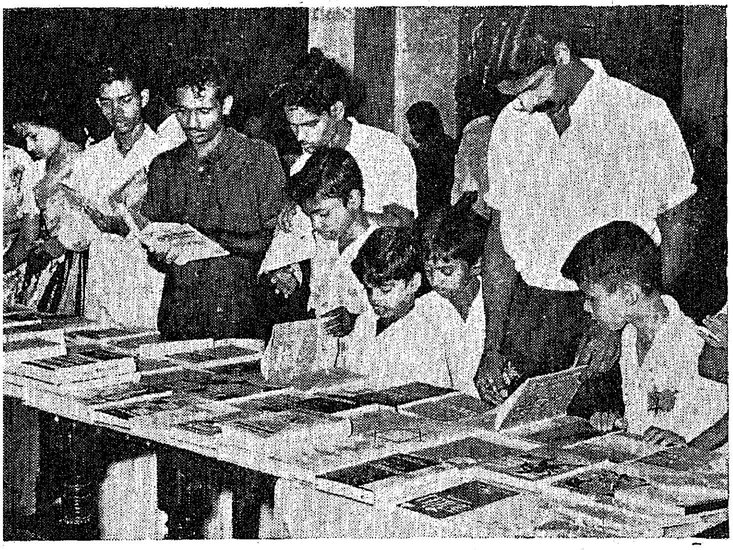
*The Enquiry Office* of the University helps the students with the applications and initial enquiries.

The Services of the University Bureaux are open to all students of the Colleges and the University as well as to the Alumni.

Children at the New Annexe of the Bala Vihar, Madras, opened by Dr. Phulrenu Guha, Union Minister of State for Social Welfare, on 11th July 1968. Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare, and Information presided.



The Mobile Library Service of the Local Library Authority, Madras, was inaugurated on 8th August 1968 by the Minister for Education and Industries Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan.



The publications of the Bureau of Tamil Publications was kept on view at Rajaji Hall on 15th August 1968 when the Minister for Education and Industries released its latest publication.

The Minister for Education and Industries inaugurated on 10th August 1968 the Leadership Training Camp for the City College Girl Students under the auspicious of the Gandhi Centenary Celebration. The participants are getting ready for street cleaning work during the Camp.

# CURRENT EVENTS

### Aerial Attack on Pests

Between now and December 2·44 lakh acres under paddy in Madras State will have been already sprayed with chemicals to control the stemborer and a host of other pests.

The aerial spraying of paddy is just two years old in the State, which is a pioneer in introducing this treatment for paddy. It started rather haltingly in 1965–66 in the face of widespread fear that the chemicals will pollute water, kill fish and will prove a danger to man and animal, particularly in the flow-irrigation area. The first year's modest record was 11,000 acres. Next year 1·6 lakh acres were covered. This year's target is still more impressive indicating that more farmers are willing. The State Government is subsidising the cost of the chemicals used in aerial spraying by 35 per cent. The Central Government is subsidising the cost on the use of aircraft by 50 per cent.

* * *

### London Model for Madras

"Current redevelopment scheme in London can provide a useful model for urban renewal in Madras." The Minister for Local Administration Thiru M. Muthuswamy, expressed this opinion at London on 1st August 1968. As the head of five-man mission, he was making a brief study of the work of Local Government in London.

On 31st July 1968, Members of the Civic delegation paid a courtesy visit to the Lord Mayor of London. At a meeting on the same day, they discussed the organisation of the G.L.C. and the development of London's public utilities and services.

Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration of Tamilnad said "I sensed a very real desire to create an even better city and I feel that redevelopment in London can provide a useful model for Madras."

* * *

### More Kitchen Gardens for Mid-day Meal Centres

Working towards its target of a Kitchen-*cum*-Garden unit for every Panchayat Union in Madras State, to look after the mid-day meal scheme, the Co-operative for Amercian Relief Everywhere (CARE) hopes to cover 75 more centres this year.

CARE plans to complete the remaining 30 by the end of next year.

The success of the central kitchen and farm unit at Poonamallee, as a self sufficient school lunch unit had warranted the expansion. CARE has tended two successful crop of Maize, and one crop of Vegetables which the kitchen used up.

The other 74 units will not be as large as the Poonamallee unit. They will incorporate gardens rather than farms, where two acres of land are provided for the unit by the Government.

The 74 units will be spread over chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot districts.

* * *

### Milk Plant at Thanjavur

A co-operative milk pasteurisation plant with capacity of 16,000 litres per day, was inaugurated by the Food Minister Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, at Thanjavur on 1st August 1968.

A plant for the production of cattle feed was declared open by Thiru A. Govindaswami, Agriculture Minister.

The Minister for Public Works Thiru M. Karunanidhi, who also participated in the function, said that people were losing faith in Co-operative institutions. It was, therefore, essential that the organisers of the plant should be vigilant and run it efficiently.

* * *

### Officials should resist pressure

*"I would consider the official, my best friend who, when he sees me making a mistake, tells me boldly that I am wrong."* —Thiru C.N. ANNADURAI.

Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, who was inaugurating a two-day seminar arranged by the Madras branch of the Indian Institute of Public Administration at Rajaji Hall on 9th August 1968 assured the public services of the State that they could function without fear or favour as long as he was at the helm. Officials could turn down requests from his partymen if they were not in public interest and bring to his notice cases where undue pressure was applied to grant individual favours.

He would see to it that his followers did not interfere with the administration. Thiru Annadurai said that favours sought by the Opposition party should not be denied as a matter of course either, simply because they were not in power.

A large number of State Officials are participated in the seminar, the first of its kind organised by the IIPA in the 10 years of its existence. The main subject of the seminar is "Redressal of public grievances".

The Chief Minister said that, in a democracy, when old grievances were removed, new grievances arose. Many of them might not be legitimate or real, but it was the duty of officials and Ministers to examine each one and send replies.

The Chief Minister said he would like Collectors to set apart some of their time to meeting petitioners. They might require special assistants to help them in this work.

The Collectors might send up periodical reports on assurances they had given to the public and the steps taken to fulfil them.

The Chief Minister gave a few tips to district officials particularly the younger among them. They should change over quickly to the use of Tamil in their dealings with the people. They should so act that petitioner did not feel nervous in approaching them personally.

In the redressal of public grievances, Thiru Annadurai said that leaders of the people, particularly elected representatives, could play a considerable part. People's representatives should be respected by the Government, from the highest paid officer downwards.

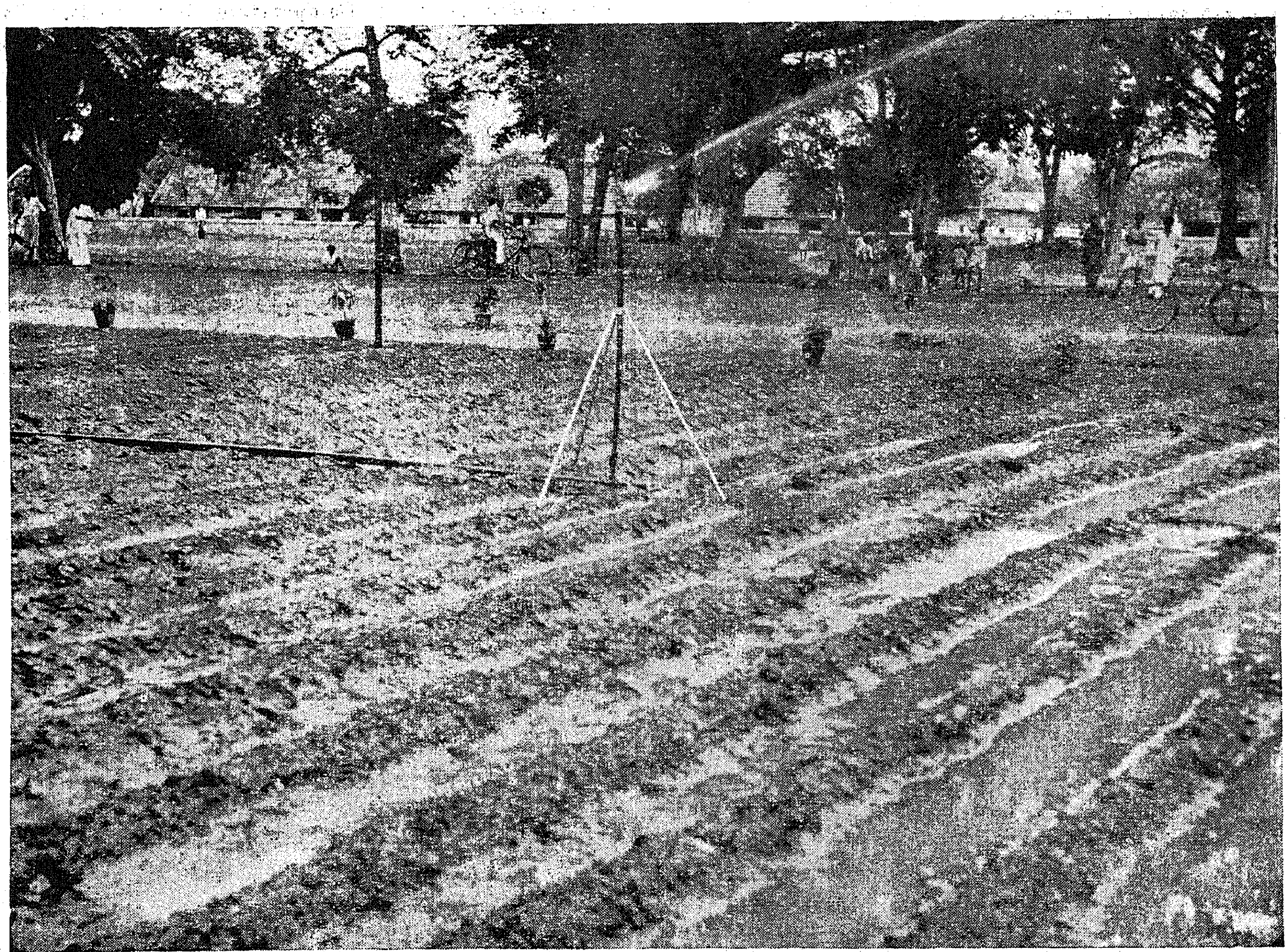
* * *

**More Vegetable Cultivation**

Chief Minister Thiru C.N. Annadurai, inaugurated a 5½ acres model farm at Government Estate at Madras on 9th August 1968. Chief Minister said that the model farms to be run by the Agriculture Department, would demonstrate the proper method of sowing and the sprinkler method of watering the farms. Vegetable farm is to be set up in Chingleput district in an area of 1,000 acres.

Thiru A. Govindasamy, Agriculture Minister, participated in the function and said that there was need to increase production of vegetables in and around Madras city so that the price of vegetables may be reduced. Another model farm would be established in Greenways road shortly. He pointed out that the vegetable seeds could be obtained at half cost and pesticides at concessional rates for those who wished to set up vegetable gardens.

Food Minister Thiru K.A. Mathialagan said that the city's need of vegetables was 600 tons a day, but only 200 tons was now available. Under the Metropolitan Fresh Vegetable Production Project which was being inaugurated large scale production of vegetables would be made available to people in the city in sufficient quantities.



The Metropolitan Fresh Vegetable Production Project was inaugurated by Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, at Government Estate, Madras, on 9th August 1968.

# வானத்துப் பறவைகளும் சேமிக்கின்றன

(கே. இலக்குமி காந்தன் பாரதி, ஐ. எ. எஸ்., மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் தலைவர், செங்கல்பட்டு மாவட்டம்.)

வானத்திலே வட்டமிட்டு உலாவும் வண்ணப்பறவைகள், இரவிலும் பகலிலும் கண்ணுறங்காது தனக்கு ஆண்டவன் இட்ட வேலையை செவ்வனே செய்து வரும் செஞ்நிற எறும்புகள், தன்னை உண்டாக்கிய ராணி ஈயின் கட்டளைப்படி தன் பணியை பிறர் கை எதிர்பாராது ஆற்றும் ஆற்றல் மிக்க தேனீக்கள், கேட்டாலே குலை நடுங்கும் பாலைவனத்துக் கடும் வெய்யிலையும் அநாயசமாக மதித்து வீர நடைபோட்டுச் செல்லும் பாலைவனக் கப்பல் போன்ற ஒட்டகங்கள் இவைகளெல்லாம் இயற்கையை ஒட்டி, இயற்கை நியதிகளை ஒட்டியே வாழ்கின்றன. தன்னால் இயலாது என்று நலிவு ஏற்பட்ட போதும் சோர்ந்து விடுவதில்லை. பசியின் கொடுமையால் மடிந்ததுமில்லை. இயற்கை வழிவந்தமையால் எப்பொழுது தனக்கு வேண்டிய உணவைச் சேமிப்பது? எப்படி சேமிப்பது? சேமித்த பொருளை எவ்வாறு பங்கிட்டு உண்பது என்பதை நன்கு கடை பிடித்து வருகின்றன.

**சிறுகச் சிறுக சேமித்து....**

மாரிகாலத்தில் எறும்பினங்கள் வெளிச் சென்று உணவைச் சேமிக்க முடியாது. தேன் சேகரிக்க குளிர் காலம் இன்றியமையாததல்ல. பாலைவனத்தில் எங்கு தேடினும் கானல் நீரே தவிர குடிநீர் காண இயலாது. தனக்கு இடையூறுகள் இயற்கையால் வருகின்றன என்பதை முன்கூட்டியே இத்தகைய ஜீவராசிகள் உணர்கின்றன. உதாரணமாக பாலை வனத்தில் புயல் வருவதை முன் கூட்டியே அறிந்து ஒட்டகங்கள் சத்தமிட்டுக் கொண்டே படுத்துக் கொள்ளும். எறும்புகள் சாரை சாரையாகத் தனது முட்டைகளை தூக்கிக்கொண்டு வேறு இடங்களுக்குச் செல்லும். பறவைகள் நூதனக் குரலுடன் ஓசை எழுப்பும். எனவே, எறும்புகளும், பறவைகளும், தேனீக்களும் தன்னால் உணவைக் காண முடியாது என்பதை முன்கூட்டியே உணர்ந்து சிறுகச் சிறுகத் தன் கூடுகளில் சேமித்து, தன்னால் முடியாத காலத்தில் அவ்வைகளைச் சிறுகச் சிறுக உண்ணும். ஒட்டகமும் நீரைத் தன் திமிலில் சேர்த்து வைத்து சிறுகச் சிறுகப் பருகும். இவைகள் ஒன்றுவது பிறருக்கு தெரியாது பிறிதோரிடத்தே மறைத்துத் தனக்குமில்லாமல் பிறருக்குமில்லாமல் செய்வது கிடையாது.

ஆனால் ஆறறிவு படைத்த மனிதன் இயற்கையை மறந்தான். இயற்கை நியதிகளை மறந்தான். தனக்கென செயற்கை வழியை வகுத்துக் கொண்டான். செயற்கை வழியிலே தன் அறிவை நாட்டினான். நலிவு கொண்டான். இயற்கையின் சதியினை முன் கூட்டியே அறியும் சக்தியினையும் நாளடைவில் இழந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறான். நம் முன்னோர்களும் தன் பிற்கால சந்ததியின் நலனை முன் கூட்டியே அறிந்து அவர்களுக்காகவே சேர்த்து வைத்தனர். அப்பணத்தை சீதனம் என்ற முறையில் தன் பெண்ணுக்குப் பரிசு அளித்தனர் சிலர். சிலர் தன் சுய நலத்தைக் கருதி "கருமி" என்ற பதத்தைத் தன் மேல் போர்த்திக் கொண்டு வாயைக் கட்டி, வயிற்றைக் கட்டிச் சேர்த்த பணத்தை தன் உறவினருக்கும் தெரியாமல் தன் வாரிசுகளுக்கும் தெரியாமல் செப்புப்பாண்டங்களில் அடைத்து பூமியில் எவருக்கும் தெரியாமல் புதைத்து வைத்தனர். தங்கள் சாவு தங்களுக்கே தெரியாமல் வரும் என்பதை உணராமல் சிலர் தன் வீட்டுச் சுவர்களில் புதைத்து வைத்தனர். இச்செய்கைகளால் எண்ணிலடங்கா திரவியம் மண்ணில் புதையுண்டு கிடக்கின்றன. இதைத்தான் "புதையல்" எனக்கூறப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட செல்வம் தனக்கும் உதவாமல் தன் நாட்டிற்கும் உதவாமல் மண்ணிலே கேட்பாரற்றுக் கிடக்கின்றது.

**ஆறறிவு படைத்த மனிதன்**

நம் முன்னோர்கள் இவ்வாறு சேமித்தும் அதன் பிரயோசனம் உதவாக்கரையாகி விட்டது. சில பெண்கள் தங்கள் வீடுகளிலேயே சிறுகச் சிறுக சேகரித்த பணம் திருடர்கள் மற்றும் மனிதத்தன்மை அற்ற சில கணவன்மார்களால் இருப்பிடம் தெரியாமல் சென்றுவிடுகின்றன.

இது இவ்வாறிருக்க நம் முன்னோர்கள் போன்று சேமித்து வைக்கும் பொறுப்பில்லாமல், தான் பெற்ற செல்வங்களுக்குக் கல்வி அளிக்க முடியாமல் தன் ஒரே செல்விக்குத் திருமணம் செய்து வைத்துக் கண் குளிரக் காண முடியாமல் தனது அங்க அசைவுகளெல்லாம் ஓய்ந்துவிட்ட காலத்தில் தன் அன்றாட வாழ்க்கைக்குக் கூட வழியில்லாமல், தனக்கென ஒரு குடிசை என்று கூட இல்லாமல் அவதிப்படுவோரை அவனியிலே அவ்வப்போது கண் கூடாகக் கண்டு வருகிறோம்.

மேற்கூறப்பட்ட குறைகளை நிவர்த்திக்க சேமித்த பணம் வீண் விரயமாகாமலிருக்க, நாட்டுச் சீதனம் நாட்டிற்கே பயன்பட, நாட்டுச் சுதந்திரம் பறிபோகாமல் இருக்க அந்நியனின் கொடூர நாக்குக்கு சூடுபோட சிறந்ததோர் திட்டத்தை உருவாக்கினர் நம் தலைவர்கள், இது தான் "சிறு சேமிப்புத் திட்டம்."

**எத்தனையோ ஆசைகள்**

பிஞ்சு நெஞ்சங்களிலிருந்து தொண்டு கிழவர்கள்வரை ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் எத்தனையோ ஆசைகள் உள்ளன. எத்தனையோ தேவைகள் உள்ளன. "ஊட்டிக்கு உல்லாசப் பயணம் போகவேண்டும்; மாடிவீட்டு ராமுவிடம் இருப்பது போன்று பந்தும் மட்டையும் வாங்க வேண்டும்; கன ஜோராகக் காலையும் மாலையும் பள்ளி சென்றுவர அடுத்த வீட்டு துரை வைத்திருப்பதுபோல் புதிய சைக்கிள் ஒன்று வேண்டும். அதிகாலையிலும் துயில் எழுப்ப "அலாரம்" கடிகாரமும் பரிட்சையில் விடைத்தாள்களை குறித்த நேரத்தில் எழுதி முடிக்க ஒரு கைக் கடிகாரமும் அறிவு வளர்ச்சிக்கு நல்ல புத்தகங்களும் வேண்டும். இது பள்ளிச் சிறுவர்களின் ஆசை.

தன் குடும்பம் செவ்வனே வாழ வேண்டும், வயிறார உண்டு மனமார வாழ வேண்டும். தன் செல்வங்கள் கல்விமான்கள் ஆக வேண்டும். தான் பெற்ற பெண் தன் அந்தஸ்தை விட தனவான் வீட்டில் வாழ்க்கைப்பட வேண்டும். நாலுபேர் பார்த்து "ஆண்டை" என்று அழைக்க மிடுக்கோடு வாழவேண்டும். சுற்றம் சூழ சுதந்தரமாக வாழ வேண்டும். இது பெற்றோர்களின் பேராசை. இன்னும் இது போன்ற எத்தனையோ ஆசைகள். இதற்கெல்லாம் பணம் எங்கே போவது.

**எத்திசை நோக்கினும்**

அலாவுதீனின் அற்புத விளக்கு நம்மிடம் இல்லை. நம் ஒவ்வொருவர் கையிலும் கிடைத்தால் நாம் விரும்பும் பொருள் அத்தனையும் அரை நொடியில் பெறலாம். ஆனால் அது வெறும் கதையாகத்தான் இருக்க முடியுமே தவிர நடை முறைக்கு ஒவ்வாத ஓர் கானல் நீராயிற்றே. இல்லை நமக்கு கிடைத்த பணம்தான் அள்ள அள்ளக் குறையாத தங்கச் சுரங்கமா என்ன? எத்திசை நோக்கினும் இதற்கு ஒரேவிடை "சிறு சேமிப்பே" யன்றி வேறில்லையே. எனவே வீட்டிற்கும் நாட்டிற்கும் நல்ல பிள்ளையாகத் திகழ நமது நாட்டுத் தேவைகளை நாமே தீர்த்துக்கொள்ள, அண்டை நாட்டாரின் அர்த்தமற்ற ஆசைகளை நொறுக்க, ஆயுதங்கள் செய்திட வாணிகம் வளம்பெற கப்பல்கள் செய்திட, தன்னுயிரை துச்சமென மதித்து கடுங்குளிராலும் கண் அயராது நம் நாட்டைக் காத்திட நிற்கும் பாரதப் போர் வீரர்களின் முக்கிய தேவைகளை அளித்துக் காத்திட பொருள் தேவை. அப்பொருள் திரட்ட ஒரே வழி "தேசிய சிறு சேமிப்பு".

**சிறுசேமிப்பின் பயன்**

சிறு சேமிப்பில் சேரும் பணம் நமது நாட்டின் தேவைகளை ஓரளவு பூர்த்தி செய்கிறது. நாம் சேர்த்த பணம் பத்திரமாக இருக்கும். நம்மிடையே அப்பணம் இருந்தால் வட்டி கிடைக்காது. அவ் வட்டி கிடைத்திடவும், பிற்கால சந்ததிகள் பிறர் கையை எதிர்பார்த்து வாழாமல் வாழ்ந்திடவும் வயது முதிர்ந்து தளர் நடைபோடும் தள்ளாத காலத்தில் தெள்ளெனக் குதித்தோடி வரும் சேமிப்புப்பணம். எனவே, சிறு சேமிப்புத் தவிர வேறு வழியே இல்லை.

நாட்டின் மீதும் வீட்டின் மீதும் நாட்டம் கொண்டோரே, நாடு வாழ, நாட்டிலே உணவு உடை உற்பத்தியை பெருக்க எதிரிகளை விரட்ட குண்டுகளும், பீரங்கிகளும், விமானங்களும் வாங்க, உலகத்திலே நமது நாட்டுப் புகழ் கொடி கட்டிப் பறக்க, வீடு வாழ, உடல் நலம் தழைக்க, குலம் வாழ, மனைவாழ, சேமிக்க வாருங்கள், சேமிக்கச் செயல் படுங்கள் என செங்கரம் கூப்பி அறைகூவி அழைக்கின்றேன்.

## CURRY POWDER EXPORTS

Exporters of curry powders had a meeting with Thiru B. D. Joshi, Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India, in Madras on July 18, 1968. The Deputy Agricultural Marketing Advisor Thiru R. N. Chaturvedi and the Senior Marketing Officer for the Southern Region Thiru M. B. Nayar, as also the Chairman of the Spices Export Promotion Council, the Deputy Director of Export Promotion in the Ministry of Commerce and the Manager of the Export Inspection Council in Madras were present at the meeting and took part in the discussions.

All procedural steps connected with the quality control of curry powders were discussed at the meeting and finalised. It was decided to bring into operation before the end of this year the Government's scheme for the quality control of curry powders. The exporters offered their full co-operation to the Government in the matter of quality control.

The question of quality control of curry powders which has been hanging fire for the past 12 years, has now been given a final shape. The total value of India's annual curry powder exports is about Rs. 50 lakhs (1,500 tonnes). It may be pointed out that more than 70 per cent of the total export of Indian curry powders is from Madras.

## PRICES COME DOWN

Thiru Mathialagan, Minister for Food recently stated why prices had come down. The secret was not just a good monsoon, he claimed. The Government's effective procurement policies had resulted in fall in prices and rice became easily available. The amount of rainfall during 1967 was only three-fourths of what it was in 1966. Food production had increased by only two lakh tons in 1967.

Rs. 150 crores worth of paddy had been procured in the last 15 months. If it had not been done, the same quantity would have been bought by consumer for an additional Rs. 50 crores, and this Rs. 50 crores would have gone "black". Procurement was an anti-black-marketing measure, he said.

Prevention of smuggling was another measure that had helped bring down prices. Proper inter-district movement had also helped.